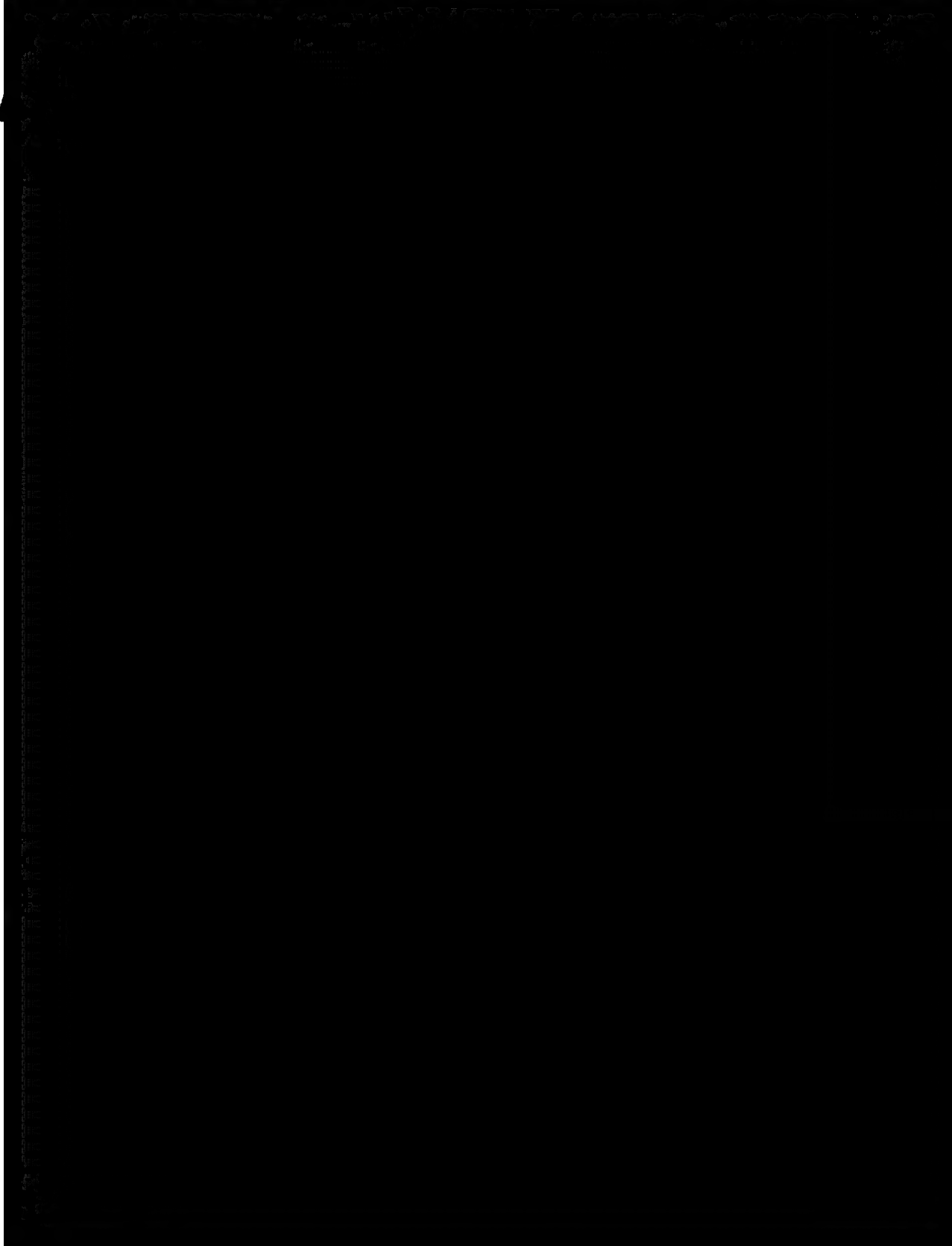


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Briefly Noted

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Significant Dates ▶

[ASTERISK DENOTES ANNIVERSARIES. All others are CURRENT EVENTS]

JUL

- 1* Dominion of Canada established, uniting provinces under federal government, 1867. CENTENARY.
- 6-9 World Conference on Vietnam, Stockholm. (Communist fronts involved include World Peace Council and International Organization of Journalists; non-Communist World Conference of World Peace Through Law also participating.)
- 9-14 World Conference of World Peace Through Law. Conference in Geneva.
- 21* Armistice ends Vietnamese war between French and Viet Minh forces. 1954.
- 23 Soviet Navy Day.
- 23* Geneva Agreements guaranteeing independence and neutrality of Laos signed by 14 nations. 1962. FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.
- 28 (to August 5) First conference of Latin American Solidarity Organization (LASO: Communist front growing out of Tri-Continental Conference, Havana, January 1966).

AUG

- 1* Warsaw Uprising begins; later crushed by Germans while Red Army refuses and blocks assistance. 1944.
- 2-9 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, 16th Assembly Vancouver, Canada. (Non-Communist.)
- 6* US drops atom bomb on Hiroshima. 1945.
- 8* Soviet Union declares war on Japan. 1945.
- 14* Japan surrenders to Allies. 1945.
- 15* Republic of Indonesia proclaimed. (After four years of intermittent warfare, Netherlands transferred sovereignty to interim Indonesian government, 2 November 1949.) 1950.
- 20* Leon Trotsky murdered in Mexico City. 1940.
- 23* Soviet Union and Nazi Germany conclude non-aggression pact, opening way for German attack on Poland, and its partition between Germany and the USSR. 1939.
- 25* Paris liberated by Free French forces with U.S. Army. 1944.
- 27* Kellogg-Briand Pact (Treaty of Paris) signed, renouncing war as instrument of policy.
- 28 Aug-Sept 2. 10th International Congress of Linguists, Bucharest. (Includes non-Communist participants.)

Media Lines

8 May 1967

Moscow-Peking Radio War Escalates. With the introduction of the Soviet Union's new spring/summer broadcasting schedule on 20 April, Mandarin-language transmissions to Communist China jumped sharply-- from 84 hours to 182 hours weekly on a continuous, round-the-clock basis. Radio Moscow's official schedule now totals 150½ hours, including 10½ hours (unchanged) announced for Chinese listeners in South-east Asia but beamed also to Mainland China. The remaining 31½ hours are programmed by the "unofficial" Radio Peace and Progress which uses Radio Moscow transmitters and which added Mandarin programs to its multilanguage schedule on 1 March. Additionally, there are special broadcasts to China such as the recently expanded programs in Uighur from Tashkent.

Radio Peking's normal schedule of broadcasts to the USSR in Russian totals 14 hours daily (98 hours weekly). Unscheduled broadcasts are being added at such a pace, however, that transmissions (including simultaneous ones) are now topping 30 hours daily -- more than 210 hours weekly. Thus, in terms of total time, Radio Peking is still ahead in the radio war. It has also, on at least 3 occasions (March 22nd and 23rd) added an apparently intentional but odd and unexplained twist -- running its Russian-language tapes backward. Radio Moscow please copy.

More Censorship Between Communist Countries. According to DER SPIEGEL, leading West German weekly news magazine, the East German Government has imposed a virtual ban on Soviet films. Whereas the East Zone was formerly flooded with Soviet films, only three recent ones will be shown there. The reason given by Party cultural officials is revealing: they found that many recent Soviet films were too "liberal", specifically that they were too self-critical of "socialism", i.e., Communism. The Soviets for their part have banned the East German magazines BERLINER ILLUSTRIERTE (Berlin Illustrated) and FUER DICH (For You), the latter being a popular women's magazine. The Soviet cultural authorities found that these publications of their satellite "propagandized a socialist living standard which was far beyond the Soviet potential." (Another instance of one Communist government's prohibition of a fellow satellite country's publications was noted in _____)

More on Communist Newspaper Circulation Shrinkage. Despite lavish outlays for advertising and promotional gimmicks, and attempts to enliven thier contents, the major (and most of the minor) European Communist newspapers have steadily lost circulation during the past 20 years, according to a short survey which appeared in the 10 April issue of DER SPIEGEL, leading West German news weekly. Last year the London DAILY WORKER, whose circulation had dwindled from 120,000 in 1946 to 60,000, changed its name to MORNING STAR in the hopes of adding at least 8,000 to its paid circulation. (See ML, BPG #188, 11 April 1966.) However, its circulation (according to DER SPIEGEL) remains 60,000. Evidence of the decline in popularity of European Communist newspapers since World War II is clear from the following statistics contained in the DER SPIEGEL article:

France's L'HUMANITE from 521,000 in October 1945 to about 200,000 today;

Italy's L'UNITA, from nearly 400,000 in 1946 to 350,000 in 1966 (and another, perhaps more reliable source estimated the 1965 circulation as 150,000 weekdays and 200,000 on Sundays);

Austria's VOLKSSTIMME from 100,000 in 1949 to 40,000 in 1966;

Holland's DE WAARHEID from 250,000 in 1946 to about 10,000 in 1966;

Luxembourg's ZEITUNG VUM LETZEBURGER VOLLEK from 7,000 in 1946 to 2,000 in 1966;

Norway's FRIHETEN from more than 15,000 in 1960 (and according to other sources, 131,000 immediately following World War II) to 2,500 in 1966; (We reported in ML, BPG #213, 10 April 1967, that FRIHETEN has folded due to low circulation and constant operating deficits.)

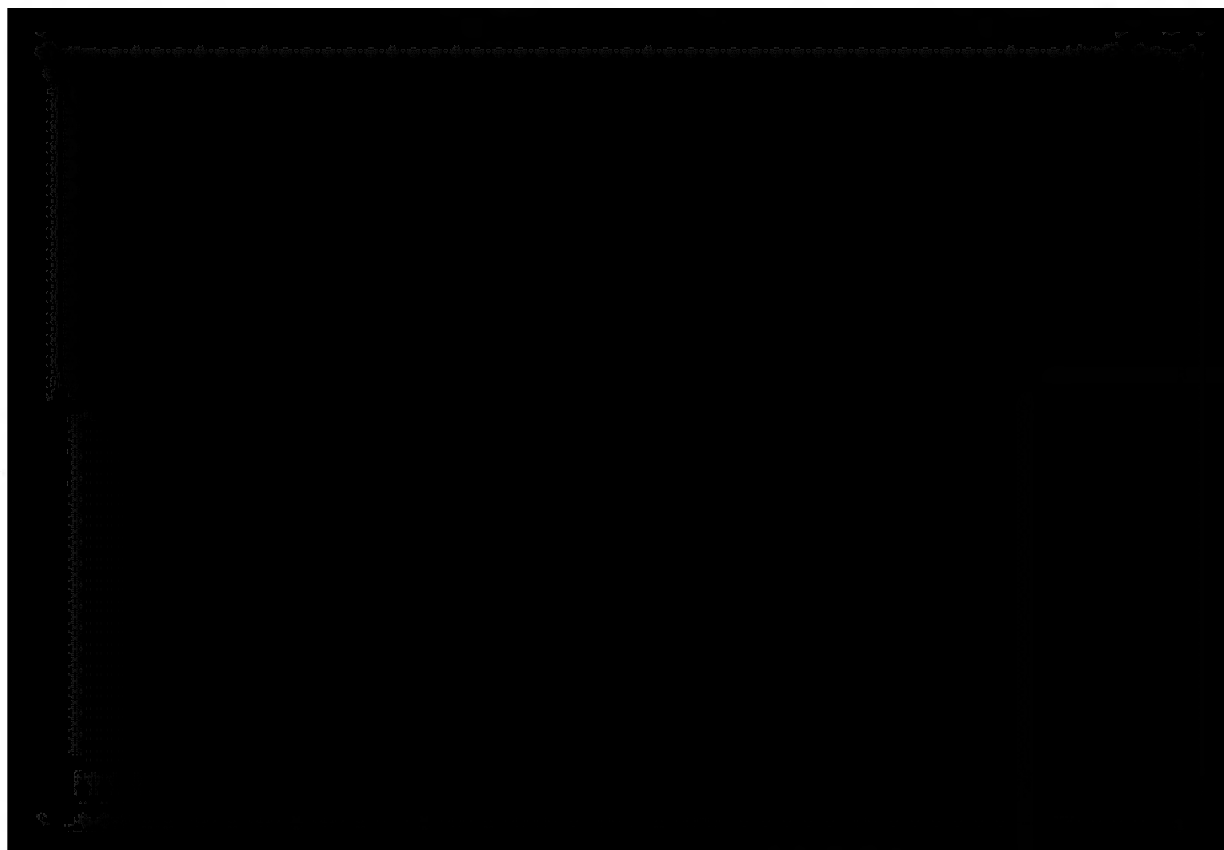
Denmark's LAND OG FOLK from 60,000 in 1946 to 6,600 in 1966;

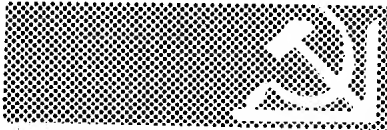
Switzerland's VOIX OUVRIERE and VORWÄRTS, from a combined total of 55,000 in 1945 to about 12,000 in 1966.

The Communist dailies have tried to reverse their downward circulation spirals. In addition to changing its name, the British MORNING STAR increased the number of pages, and relegated the long speeches of Party functionaries to the back pages. L'HUMANITE and L'UNITA, the two most important Communist dailies in Europe, went even further. Both appeased their intellectual readers with brilliant supplements (feuilletons) and their simpler readers with detailed sports reporting. L'UNITA also includes photos of pin-up girls and provides comic strips (including American ones). And following the example of PRAVDA, L'UNITA each year plays host at sports festivals, amateur plays, and exhibitions in which several million Italians participate. L'HUMANITE annually sends out hundreds of thousands of admission tickets for a huge garden party.

(COMMENT: Above facts are very useful to deflate claims of the Communist press to represent the masses of the people, to denounce or to ridicule Communist inability to understand the interests of these masses, and to dissuade people from reading, or advertising in, Communist media. However, circulation losses alone do not necessarily reflect a weakening of the Communist parties or of their capability to commit further mischief--whether by forming "popular fronts", by promoting leftist trends among Social Democrats or by continued service as Moscow's fifth column.)

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Propagandist's Guide to WORLD COMMUNIST AFFAIRS



#13

28 March-24 April 1967

ICM AND "SOCIALIST CAMP" AFFAIRS

1. The conference of European CPs on European security convenes in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, as scheduled on April 24 -- and closes a day ahead of schedule on the 26th. Although no overt evidence of conflict in the sessions is yet available, the results must be disappointing to the Soviet and other leading sponsors. The important Rumanian and Yugoslav parties boycott the meeting, despite reported heavy pressure, especially on the Rumanians. Also refusing to participate are the Albanians, Dutch, Norwegians, Swedes, and Icelanders. Key speaker Brezhnev criticizes Chinese obstructionism but reluctantly acknowledges that China is not on the agenda: he also refrains from pushing for a world CP meeting. Nevertheless, he reflects the continuing hardening of Moscow's general line, introducing a demand for the withdrawal of the 6th U.S. Fleet from the Mediterranean. The resolutions are routine, condemn U.S. "aggression in Vietnam," denounce West Germany and demand dissolution of NATO.
2. The 7th Congress of the East German ruling party in Berlin on the eve of the above conference (April 17-22) is far "harder," anti-Chinese, and anti-West in tone. Visiting delegations do not include top party bosses, with the conspicuous exceptions of Brezhnev and Gomulka. China, Albania, and Cuba are not represented at all.
3. The series of bilateral meetings noted last month continues: the Rumanians meet with the Bulgarians (A 17-21), Czechs (13-14), Hungarians (13-14), and Italian boss Longo (5); the E. Germans with the Hungarians (March 29-30); and the Poles with the Bulgarians (A 3-6). The latter produces a new friendship treaty less hostile to Bonn than those signed in March.
4. In addition to playing leading roles at the Karlovy Vary conference and the SED Congress as described above, Moscow holds two strangely ill-defined and seemingly overlapping international conferences of its own. The first (March 28-31) is called a "Scientific Conference on the International Significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution," and has a claimed attendance by over 500 Marxists from 50 countries. The second (April 12-15), a "Scientific Session on Leninism and Problems of the World Labor Movement," simply has claimed attendance by "Marxists from more than 50 countries." Participation at both seems to have been largely European, and both apparently were heavily critical of the Chinese. It seems possible that they were used as cover for consultations on the forthcoming Karlovy Vary conference, -- and perhaps on prospects for a world meeting.
5. The Cubans are conspicuously absent from the Soviet-favored SED Congress and from the above Moscow meetings, and they lead a walk-out from the IUS Congress, as noted below. Also, there is some downgrading in the wording

of the Soviet May Day slogan on Cuba. Together with the hardly veiled criticism in Castro's March 13 speech, these events seem to give overt confirmation to classified reporting of increasing tensions between Castro and the Soviet leadership. (FYI only: there have been clandestine reports that Moscow did use the above "scientific conferences" to confer with Soviet-line Latin American CP leaders. There is another report of a planned meeting of LA CPs in Havana in July, which might have been one subject for Moscow discussions.)

6. Tirana's Polish-language broadcasts in the name of a dissident "Provisional CC of the Polish CP" reach a new high in provocation with instructions to "comrades of the security organs and citizen's militia" for active struggle against "the Gomulkaite revisionists and their allied Zionist Israeli agency." (A 17)

7. Despite reports of a N. Vietnam-Chinese-Soviet agreement to expedite the delivery of Soviet aid to Hanoi (reportedly the N. Vietnamese will take title to shipments as they pass the Sino-Soviet border), Chinese and Soviet media continue to attack each other heavily, as described below and detailed in our Chronology.

INTERNATIONAL FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

8. Spared the disruption of Sino-Soviet battling -- by a Chinese-Albanian boycott -- the 9th Congress of the International Union of Students (IUS) in Ulan Bator is nevertheless damaged by a Cuban-led walk-out of 9 Latin American delegations over another issue (March 26-April 10). ()

COMMUNIST CHINA

9. Our unclassified summary depicts a major new drive by the Maoist leadership to break the apparent stalemate of February-March by crushing the continuing top-level Party opposition to their aim of carrying the CR "through to the end." The Maoists' full forces -- the formal media as well as Red Guard activities -- are concentrated in a heavy attack on Liu Shao-chi as the leader of this "bourgeois reactionary line" (throughout the entire 17 years of CCP control, it is now claimed), with the frank explanation that if he is brought down, "this will surely deal a fatal blow to the handful." The establishment of a "Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee" (at long last) is greeted by the Maoists as a great victory, but it appears to be a rather hollow one. Editorials still reveal major problems, there are new reports of clashes among the Maoists as well as against anti-Maoists, while the Army still appears to be the force holding the country together. Lin Piao allegedly appears before the public with Mao and Chou En-lai, after 5 months out of sight.

10. PEOPLE'S DAILY carries at least one harsh attack on the Soviet revisionists daily during this period, on: collusion with the U.S., Indonesia, Japan, India, Malaysia, etc.; turning to capitalism; betrayal of the people of

Palestine; etc. The Chinese lash out anew against the Congo's Mobutu (A 15), the "fascist," "traitorous regime" of Colombia (A 19), and (the second time in the past year) the "fascist outrage" of the Belgian authorities. Chinese strife with the Japanese CP continues (March 23 & April 2), while relations with the Indonesian Govt approach the point of rupture (March 29 & continuing).

11. One of ComChina's most prominent musical figures, Ma Szu-tsung, surfaces in New York after escaping from Red Guard persecution and "brainwashing" efforts (A 12).

SOVIET AFFAIRS

12. Soviet media continue a daily barrage of criticism of the Chinese, on: collusion with the U.S., the Japanese and German monopolists; persecution of minorities; declining standard of living; etc. Radio "Peace and Progress" is now using an alleged Chinese defector to appeal to his fellow countrymen at home.

13. The annual May Day Slogans (A 18) drop all reference to the 1957 and 1960 Moscow multiparty documents and slightly downgrade references to Cuba and Indonesia.

14. The far-flung Soviet espionage services suffer further shocks as: further arrests are made (A 8) in connection with the ring uncovered in Italy last month (#12, March 22 & continuing); the Dutch expel the Aeroflot chief in Holland (A 16); and the Belgians expel the TASS correspondent in Brussels (A 19).

15. Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, arrives in New York (A 22) seeking freedom of expression: it is revealed that she wrote an 80,000-word manuscript of memoirs in 1963 and has given it to an American publisher.

16. FYI: The 483-member Luxembourg CP reportedly received a Soviet subsidy of \$60,000 in 1966, about 2/3 of its total budget. About half of the total expenditures go for publications. ~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

17. The USSR has reportedly made large aid offers to Uruguay and Lebanon. (CONF)

EAST EUROPE

18. YUGOSLAVIA: On April 14 the Party publishes draft theses on reorganization ostensibly intended to democratize and liberalize the party and society: on the 19th, a Belgrade court sentences outspoken young writer Mihajlov to 4½ years imprisonment and a further 4-year ban on public activity because of his "hostile propaganda."

19. A preliminary Austrian police count indicates that more than 113 citizens of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland defected and asked for asylum in the West during the late March-early April ice hockey tournament in Vienna (A 3).

(See also numerous EE items in the first section above.)

ASIA

20. INDONESIA: In addition to carrying on their tit-for-tat struggle with the Chinese Communists (March 29 and continuing), the Indonesians strike back at the high-handed March 26 PRAVDA warning as "intervention" in their internal affairs (A 4).

2. CAMBODIA's Sihanouk displays increasing concern about local Communist subversive activities in his country and an intent to crack down on them (A 21-22).

LATIN AMERICA

22. BOLIVIA: As a result of attacks on Bolivian army patrols on March 23 and April 10 by a guerrilla band in which members of both the pro-Soviet and the pro-Chinese CPs have been identified, the Bolivian Govt outlaws both, and also the Trotskyite Revolutionary Workers Party. The Govt's great alarm is

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(See references to additional Asian and Latin American and to West European Communist affairs in the above sections.)

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WORLD COMMUNIST AFFAIRS
CHRONOLOGY

Continuing from preceding numbers: The still-confused reporting on China is again treated in outline summary.

A. A new Maoist drive to overcome opposition focuses on Liu Shao-chi. Evidently trying to break out of the near-stalemate of the last two months --- and implicitly acknowledging that opposition to the extremes of the "cultural revolution" is still active and wide-spread, the Maoist leadership at the end of March threw the regime's political and propaganda resources into an all-out drive against Liu, as described by the (edited) introductory paragraphs to the April 8 PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial:

"A great new campaign has started.... Hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses in China ... have launched a powerful general offensive against the number one party person in authority taking the capitalist road....

During the past 17 years, an acute and complicated struggle has been going on within the party between the proletarian revolutionary line represented by Chairman Mao and the bourgeois reactionary line represented by the number one party person.... Working hand and glove with another such top party person...it was precisely this China's Krushchev who patronized and shielded a handful of party persons in authority taking the capitalist road and a handful of bourgeois reactionary academic 'authorities'....

If we criticize penetratingly, repudiate thoroughly, and discredit completely the number one.... this will certainly deal a fatal blow to the handful...."

Noteworthy steps in this new campaign include:

(1) The opening salvo consists of several signed articles in RED FLAG No. 5, broadcast by Peking on March 30-31. Most detailed is a very long, twisted account by Chi Pen-yu, "Patriotism or National Betrayal -- Comment on the Reactionary Film 'Inside Story of the Ching Court.'" It goes back to 1950, when the subject film (on the Boxer Rebellion), being shown in China, moved "the proletarian revolutionaries headed by Chairman Mao to wage a serious struggle against a handful of party people in authority taking the capitalist road. This was the first important struggle launched in liberated China on the cultural and ideological front." Arrayed against Mao were "counter-revolutionary revisionists such as Lu Ting-yi, Chou Yang, and a certain Mr. Hu,...as well as the biggest power-holder within the party...who was backing them behind the scenes." Supporting Mao was wife Chiang Ching, "a member of the motion picture guidance committee of the Ministry of Culture." Foiled in his efforts to ban the film, Mao on 16 October 1954 addressed a letter to the Politburo on the subject, but to no avail. "Twelve years have elapsed since 1954, but the reactionary, totally traitorous film...has so far not been repudiated...."

"Their crimes of openly and boldly opposing Chairman Mao's thought must be thoroughly investigated. The revolutionary masses must bring down this handful... and drag the biggest powerholder ... down from his high horse...."

Chi Pen-yu's article attacks Liu's well-known book, HOW TO BE A GOOD COMMUNIST (also rendered as ON SELF-CULTIVATION), for many years required reading for Chinese Communists, as "your absurd thesis, the big poison weed which repudiated revolution, class struggle, seizure of political power, and the proletarian dictatorship, opposed M-L and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and promoted the antiquated bourgeois world outlook and the reactionary philosophy of bourgeois idealism...."

(NCNA on April 7 announces that this 20,000-word article is to be distributed in booklet form beginning April 8.)

(2) Beginning April 1, Peking is plastered with new posters and swarming with hundreds of thousands of demonstrators against Liu, his book, and others of the "handful" identified with him. Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi is continuously attacked by posters beginning April 2. On April 13 Toronto GLOBE AND MAIL correspondent Oancia describes a rally of 200,000 at which such prominent persons as Peng Chen, Po Yi-po, and Lu Ting-yi were dragged out on the platform for public humiliation. On the 17th, Oancia reports that truckloads of people from other areas are arriving in Peking "in much the same manner as did thousands of Red Guards" last summer and are being accommodated in the same buildings.

(3) Posters appearing on the 17th give lengthy details of a coup d'etat against Mao planned by Liu and Teng for February 1966 but discovered in time by Mao. Named as co-plotters are Peng Chen, Lo Jui-ching, Lu Ting-yi, and Yang Shang-kun. They charge that Peng was sent to Moscow to make contact with the Soviet revisionists during the last CPSU Congress. The posters are signed by a "revolutionary group of employees of the Peking Party Committee."

(4) A full-length color documentary film on the 17th anniversary of the founding of the CPR (last October 1) makes its first appearance -- with Liu, Teng, and other attacked leaders cut out of the picture after a struggle described by NCNA:

"In producing the film, a handful of party people ... abused their power in order to prettify the top party person ... and the bourgeois reactionary line. The did this in a wild attempt to belittle the great image of our most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao. But their scheme came to nothing, because the prol. revs. promptly rose in rebellion and seized the power of editing and producing this film from them...."

B. A "Municipal Revolutionary Committee" for Peking. After months of informal government by public security and military forces, the formation of a Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, "a provisional organ," is announced at a mass rally on April 20. It is acclaimed by PEOPLE'S DAILY as "a

new song of triumph for Mao Tse-tung's thought" and depicted as a "three-way alliance," with the standing members of the Committee including 20 representatives of the revolutionary masses, 6 military, and 6 government cadres. It is headed by Public Security Minister Hsieh Fu-chih, and two of the four vice chairmen are ranking officers of the Peking garrison command, leading to such comment as that in the NYTIMES from Hong Kong, April 20: "Students of Chinese affairs said today that the formation of the rev. committee in Peking did not appear significantly to change the power structure in the Chinese capital."

C. Miscellaneous notes:

--Lin Piao is reported making his first appearances since November: on April 19 NCNA reports that "Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin Piao, and Premier Chou En-lai had a very cordial and friendly conversation" with the Ambassador of N. Vietnam; and on the 24th that the same three, plus Chen Po-ta, Kang Sheng, Li Fu-chun, and Chiang Ching, met in Peking with "leaders of provincial and municipal revolutionary committees." A heavily re-touched picture is published of Mao and Lin at the ballet.

--Despite the continuing attacks on Chen Yi, he still appears as Foreign Minister at a Syrian national day reception on April 17.

--On April 10, the Chinese Foreign Ministry orders long-time Yugoslav TANYUG Peking correspondent to leave the country for "false and slanderous" reporting on the CR.

--We have seen no further published evidence of epidemic and food crises, -- which does not necessarily mean that the situation has improved.

--The Chinese champions are absent from the 29th World Table Tennis Tournament in Stockholm, and AFP Peking correspondent Vincent reports on April 16 that, according to the Red Guard journal of the Peking Sports Institute, the Govt Sports Commission decided after several days of stormy debate to send no further athletic delegations abroad for the time being.

March 23 (delayed) and April 2: Japanese CP daily AKAHATA further reflects strife between JCP personnel and the Chicoms and their sympathizers in Japan. March 23, it carries a "resolute protest" by the JCP/CC against the Overseas Chinese Merchants Association in Tokyo: the latter have been hanging banners from their building "branding the JCP as a terroristic, violent and criminal organization," an "unpardonable slander," -- and then 20 of the Chinese beat up a delegation of four JCP representatives who went on March 22 to deliver a protest letter! On April 2, A carries a lengthy round-up of "slanderous attacks on JCP members in Peking."

March 26 (delayed): IZVESTIYA carries a long article, "The Peking Farce," by "political observer and professor of the Tokyo Meiji University, Hiro-tatsu Fujiwara," who apparently spent some time in China. He draws a parallel between a slogan current in Japan 100 years ago -- "sonnodzyei," meaning "respect the emperor and drive foreigners away" -- and the present situation

in China, where one need only substitute the word 'Mao' for 'emperor.'

"What did 'sonnodzuei' bring to Japan? It became the theoretical base for nationalism and chauvinism, and ultimately led Japan into a world war ending in bitter defeat. I remember Marx said: 'A tragedy, should it be repeated by history, will be a farce.' Are we not present witnesses of such a farce?...

...We noticed everywhere indications that the Mao group was trying to replace hatred against the U.S. with hatred against the Soviet people.

I do not believe that the Mao group will venture as far as a direct clash with the USSR, will attempt to force 'Maoism' upon the S.U. That would be absurd. But the Chinese leaders must realize that systematic Chinese border provocation by itself aggravates the situation in Asia, which is tense as it is....

When I saw present-day China, I remembered Japan again and again. Only recently our home-bred militarists asserted: 'We are isolated from the world by the line of A, B, C, and H (America, Britain, China, and Holland).' They attacked Hawaii to break this line. Does the Mao group want to follow such a path in eliminating its international isolation? Is it not necessary to come to one's senses and to try other ways of acquiring friends -- friends more important than Albania?"

March 26-April 10: The International Union of Students (IUS) holds its 9th Congress in Ulan Bator, Mongolia. Although a boycott by the Chinese and Albanians saves the Congress from Sino-Soviet battling, it is torn by a new issue which brings a walk-out of 9 Latin American delegations headed by Cuba. The new dissent concerns reports of CIA relations with the non-Communist International Student Conference (ISC) -- with which the Soviets have been urging cooperation -- and the walk-out comes when the Congress rejects a Cuban motion to expel the Chilean UFUCH which belongs to both, and which has been Cuba's principal rival for leadership of the Latins.

March 28-31: Moscow hosts a "Scientific Conference on the International Significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution," claiming attendance by "over 500 prominent representatives of the Communist and workers movement, expert Marxists from 50 countries of Europe, America, Asia, and Africa." Brief press reporting indicates that participation is largely European, with no mention of Cuban, N. Korean, Chinese, or Japanese delegates, though the N. Vietnamese gets heavy play. The discussions are apparently full of ideological attacks on the Chinese. Opening and closing speeches are by USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President Fedoseyev, author of a major doctrinal article, "Marxism and Mao Tse-tungism," in KOMMUNIST No. 5, signed to press the day before the conference opens.

March 29: IZVESTIYA article by V. Matveyev, "In League with Whom?" -- pegged to PEOPLE'S DAILY on Vietnam February 20 -- says:

"Peking, in fact, comes out for a 'protracted war,' maintaining that this, allegedly, is in the interests of the Vietnamese people. In conformance with the 'teaching of Mao Tse-tung,' bloodshed is represented as 'the highest virtue.'"

TASS reports on the March 27-29 visit in Moscow of Italian CP Gen Secy Longo, who met with Brezhnev and other CPSU officials. They "attach great significance to the coming conference of fraternal European parties," support participation by all, and very conditionally endorse a new international conference.

March 29 and continuing: Chinese-Indonesian strife escalates in tempo and temper. Highlights during this period include:

--A long April 10 NCNA round-up of Chinese charges, beginning: "The Suharto-Nasution rightwing military clique, lackey of U.S. imperialism in I., which usurped presidential power and has nakedly shown the fascist features of its military regime, is stepping up its collusion with and dependence upon the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet modern revisionist leading clique to undertake new and unprecedented anti-China and anti-Chinese moves in all parts of I...."

--Next day NCNA reports "strongest protest" notes to I. in Peking and Djakarta against the "bloody persecution of Chinese nationals by the local authorities of Situbondo, East Java, where one Chinese was killed, two seriously wounded, and others "cruelly beaten up and then thrown into prison." "The Chinese people will absolutely not tolerate the savage atrocity of murder of their compatriots. Blood debts must be paid in blood."

--Radio Djakarta on the 19th reports an I. Foreign Dept protest against a siege of the I. Embassy in Peking on April 12 by "hundreds of youths" who pasted insulting placards and blockaded staff personnel from leaving the building.

--NCNA on the 21st reports that "the I. reactionary authorities yesterday mobilized large numbers of armed forces, police and gangsters to attack the funeral procession held by Chinese nationals for murdered Overseas Chinese leader Nin Hsiang-yu," wounding "more than 10 Chinese nationals. NCNA says that it was "a mammoth procession of 30,000," and that they "recited Chairman Mao's quotations amid whistling shots, shouted slogans, and marched bravely." The Chinese Foreign Ministry lodged "the strongest protest against the outrage."

*See insert, p. 12.

--NCNA on the 22nd reports a Chinese FM "strongest protest" over a siege of the C. Embassy in Djakarta. On the 23rd, it is a "most urgent and strongest protest" against the blockade and the "abduction by force of arms" of Consul General Hsu Jen.

--On the 24th, the I. Govt expels Hsu and Chargé d'Affairs Yao Tong-shan, and the C. Govt retaliates by expelling I. Chargé Sutadisastra and Information Counsellor Sumarno.

March 30: An editorial in N. Vietnamese Party daily NHAN DAN on preparations for the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution includes its usual "equal time" bow to China: "Following the Russian October Revolution, the great Chinese Revolution ended in a brilliant victory,...the event of greatest significance since the O. Rev."

March 30 and continuing: Chinese media continue to hit at Soviet-U.S. collusion in at least a dozen articles during this period. On the 19th, NCNA presents a round-up of Soviet-U.S. relations with India, Japan, Indonesia, and Malaysia in their joint efforts "to patch up a counter-revolutionary 'holy alliance' and an anti-China 'ring' in Asia." PEOPLE'S DAILY on the same subject next day begins: "The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has of late been flirting most outrageously with various puppets and pawns, both big and small, of U.S. imperialism in Asia and is engaged in affairs will all those that are willing," while the U.S. "winks approvingly." The secret is allegedly revealed by a U.S. Senate "fact-finding" mission which went to Asia and concluded that the U.S. should "involve the S.U. in joint efforts to develop and stabilize Asia rather than trying to curb Moscow's influence on the continent." New aspects of Sov U.S. collaboration condemned during this period include: the U.S. "Industrial Design" exhibit warmly welcomed in Moscow (March 30); the Soviet bid to furnish turbines for the Grand Coulee Dam (April 18); and the sale to Dow Chemical Co. of the 'rare strategic material' magnesium (April 18).

March 31: PRAVDA commentator Zhukov, referring to joint statement in Peking signed by Japanese Foreign Trade Association, says:

"The leaders of China, who are undermining the edifice of the united anti-imperialist front in defense of Vietnam..., are not sparing any efforts to establish relations with various kinds of monopolistic circles....The desire of the Chinese leaders to make the Japanese capitalists their allies in the anti-Soviet campaign...is all the more odd if one recalls the close links between the J. monopolies and the Saigon regime....This odd political triangle, with its corners in Tokyo and Peking...(and) its apex in Saigon...causes one to wonder where and what kind of friends are the present Peking leaders seeking?"

IZVESTIYA returns to the subject on April 14.

April 1: PEOPLE'S DAILY article by the Red Guards of Tsinghua Univ. "gives the lie to the fallacy spread by TASS that they detained a car with Soviet diplomats" on March 26 (#12). Giving its version of the incident, it adds:

"Gone are the days when imperialists could do as they liked and swagger about on Chinese territory. What are Soviet revisionist diplomats dreaming about when they attempt to put on the superior airs of latter-day imperialists in front of the Chinese people today?"

April 1 and continuing: Soviet media continue to hammer at Chinese persecution of minorities. IZVESTIYA article by A. Dymkov on April 1 asserts that "since 1964 the magazine RED FLAG had repeatedly declared that the ultimate

aim of China's nationalities policy is complete obliteration of specific national features and distinctions." A Radio Tashkent broadcast in Uighur to Sinkiang by a refugee on the 9th emphasizes Mao's use of the Army to "forcibly Sinicize the people of Sinkiang."

April 2 and continuing: Soviet media hit somewhat less frequently on the theme of Chinese-U.S. collusion, but Radio Moscow on April 2 introduces a new angle, claiming that the designer of Chinese missiles "held a key post in this field in the U.S. until recently. The administration then allowed him to go to China. A moving situation: the paper tiger helps his enemy create nuclear weapons carriers!" The Czechs take up the cry of Chinese-U.S. collusion in a RUDE PRAVO commentary on "the seamy side of (China's) anti-Soviet campaign," April 11.

April 3: PEOPLE'S DAILY denounces the Soviet charge that the Chinese want a "protracted war" in Vietnam: "they rack their brains fabricating rumors to smear China."

A Vienna report to the London SUNDAY TIMES on the E. European visitors to the ice hockey championships who asked for asylum in the West cites Austrian Interior Ministry totals of 113 (95 Czechs, 16 Hungarians, and 2 Poles) to that date, with another day to go.

April 3 & 5: Moscow's Radio "Peace & Progress" broadcasts further Mandarin-language appeals by Chinese defector Ko Mao-lin. On the 3rd, he says: "Contrary to the Maoist group's allegation..., the USSR Govt had offered to send 1 million tons of wheat to the Chinese people. But this was rejected by Mao Tse-tung. How many people in China know this?"

April 3-6: A top-level Gomulka-Cyrankiewicz Polish delegation visits Bulgaria and signs a new friendship treaty: it differs from those the Poles signed with the E. Germans and Czechs in March in not referring to demands on German recognition, borders, etc.

April 4: In Djakarta, ANTARA reports, Dr. Chalik Ali, a member of the parliament's Defense-security-Foreign Affairs Commission, denounces the March 26 PRAVDA warning (#12), which he calls "an act of intervention in the internal affairs of I." which "reflects a hostile attitude."

April 5: A communique on the 6-day visit of Italian CP Gen Secy Longo to Rumania stresses unity on the basis of independence, equality, and non-interference in internal affairs, and the recognition of "possible differences in views and stands."

April 8: PEOPLE'S DAILY accuses the Soviet revisionists of "complete betrayal of the Palestine people" by their stand on the Palestine question at the "bogus third conference of Afro-Asian Writers" in Beirut.

WASHINGTON POST carries a report from Turin on the arrest of 20 more persons in connection with the Soviet espionage ring uncovered there last

month (#12), according to "Italian intelligence sources." According to press reports, the list of suspects grows to 500, and "French police are believed on the trail of more spies..

April 10: PEOPLE'S DAILY carries an NCNA review of the "new system" in the Soviet economy, plus its own commentary, "The Ruble Takes Command:"

"The guiding principles of this 'new system' is that the ruble should take command, -- in short, money is everything....

Profit-seeking is the absolute law of capitalism. The Soviet revisionist ruling clique has now taken over this law....

Last year ... the U.S. WALL STREET JOURNAL ... sang a 'welcome to the club' tune. The Soviet revisionist clique is now more qualified than ever to join that 'club' of the monopoly capitalist groups and merge with imperialism."

April 11: PEOPLE'S DAILY comments that the Soviet revisionists have decided to mark the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution by "stuffing their shops with consumer commodities." They will "import huge amounts of goods from the capitalist countries, including an 8-million-pound order with Britain for fashionable coats for women, men's garments, and smart footwear, and a 10-million-pound order with Japan for textiles. What a colorful assortment!"

"What the Soviet revisionists are trying to do is to put on a 'show window' of 'Communist construction' to whitewash their betrayal of the October Revolution. ... Can the mark of Communism be found merely on shop shelves? If so, can it not be said that the U.S. is also building Communism, since American shops are also stuffed with commodities? ... They are not building genuine Communism but goulash 'Communism,' or 'Communism' of coats and boots, -- and Western coats and boots at that!

The Soviet revisionists are traitors to the October Revolution.... They have usurped political power.... (etc., etc.)"

IZVESTIYA on the same day comments that "China is the only country among the socialist states where, during the last decade, the workers' standard of living has not only not risen, but, on the contrary, has declined."

A Chinese Foreign Ministry note protests an "intrusion by Indian troops" into Chinese territory across the Sikkim border.

April 12: One of ComChina's most prominent musical figures, concert violinist Ma Szu-tung, former president of the Central Academy of Music, member of the People's Congress, etc., appears at a New York press conference. He says that he left China by means which he could not disclose after several months of persecution and "brainwashing" by zealots of the "cultural

revolution, been granted asylum in the U.S. (where he has a brother), and arrived in N.Y. in December.

IZVESTIYA article, "Kowtowing to the Imperialists," blasts China's growing trade with West Germany (now third after Japan and Hong Kong) and reported negotiations for resuming diplomatic relations, while cutting itself off from the socialist countries.

April 12-15: Moscow hosts a "Scientific Session on Leninism and Problems of the World Labor Movement," convened "in connection with the 30th anniversary of the death of Antonio Gramsci, founder of the Italian CP." TASS claims "attendance by Marxists from more than 50 countries." Sketchy published reporting does not clarify the difference between this and the March 28-31 "Scientific Conference" reported above, but this appears to be smaller, including only committed "Soviet-liners" who thoroughly denounce the Chinese.

April 13: A major article in N. Korean Party theoretical journal KULLOJA congratulates the Japanese CP for "firmly adhering to an independent stand based on the principles of M-L, frustrating the divisive, subversive machinations of the revisionists, dogmatists, flunkeyists, and sectarian elements."

April 13-14: The Rumanian CP sends high-level delegations to Prague and Budapest: published reports only mention a "friendly exchange of views," but speculation is that the Rumanians convey their reasons for not coming to the Karlovy Vary conference (see below).

April 14: The Hungarian Govt gets a new Premier Jenoe Fock, and President, Paul Losonczi, with a promise of "a complete change in the management of economic affairs."

Belgrade announces completion of the party's draft theses on reorganization which would have the party separate itself from the state, "democratize" the party structure, and become a guiding rather than commanding force, with a goal of "social self-management" of Yugoslav society.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Red Star), and Radio Moscow all carry different materials criticizing various aspects of Chinese developments.

April 15: PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a long article denouncing Mobutu (President of the Congo-Kinshasa) as an "American lackey and neocolonialist swindler" -- and the Soviet revisionists for colluding with the Americans.

April 16: The Dutch Govt expels the Soviet chief of the local Aeroflot office, Vladimir Glukhov, as "a danger to the national security of the state." Public Prosecutor Kolkert tells a press conference that G. is a "spy of some importance" but that it would have been difficult to prove his guilt at a trial.

NCNA publicizes a CCP/CC message to the (pro-Chinese dissident) CP of Belgium "lodging a vigorous protest against the fascist outrage committed by the Belgian authorities" who arrested Grippa and other comrades during an anti-U.S. demonstration on April 8.

April 17: Radio Tirana broadcasts in Polish an appeal from the "Provisional CC of the Polish CP to the comrades of the security organs and citizens militia." After a savage denunciation of the "Gomulkaite revisionists and their allied Zionist Israeli agency within the Party leadership," followed by a tribute to "the principled stand of Feliks Dzierzynski" (founder of the Soviet Cheka), it appeals for "major participation in the struggle.... Isolate the upstarts and reactionaries in your own ranks. Sabotage the orders to persecute Communists. Damage the listening apparatus.... Mislead the investigations against activists...." (Etc.)

April 17-21: A top-level Zhivkov-led Bulgarian delegation visits Rumania: the communique records only "exchange of opinions" and makes rather non-committal references to views leaning somewhat to the Rumanian side.

April 17-22: The East German ruling party (SED, Socialist Unity of Germany) holds its 7th Congress in Berlin, with Brezhnev one of the few top CP leaders attending as guest: it results in no apparent changes in personnel or policies. In an April 12 open letter, West German Chancellor Kiesinger proposed for SED consideration a 16-point program for improvements in relations, and an April 13 open letter by the West German SPD, signed by party chairman and Vice Chancellor Brandt, urged favorable consideration of the Kiesinger proposals: SED boss Ulbricht rejects them in his 4-hour opening speech, substituting a demand for a meeting between Kiesinger and E. Ger. Premier Stoph to negotiate E. German demands for border guarantees, etc., and reiterating that "unification" is impossible until West Germany undergoes a "democratic" transformation. Brezhnev's 1-hour speech condemns China as well as the U.S. and presses the case for a world party conference, "placed on the agenda by developments themselves." Most speakers endorse the meeting, but Rumania expresses opposition and the N. Korean and Yugoslav ignore the subject. China, Albania, and Cuba are not represented.

April 18: The most distinguished West German daily newspaper, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, publishes 8,000-word "Excerpts from a confidential SED letter circulated among SED organizations," a detailed exposition of the party's criticism of Chinese developments.

The CPSU publishes its annual "May Day Slogans": most interesting changes include the dropping of reference to the documents of the 1957 and 1960 Moscow multi-party meetings and a slight downgrading of terminology in the greetings to Cuba (from "heroic" to "working people") and Indonesia (from "ardent" to "friendly greetings").

April 19: The Belgian Govt expels the Brussels TASS correspondent for "endangering the security of the state."

The Belgrade District Court sentences Mihajlo Mihajlov to "four and a half years of rigorous imprisonment for the criminal act of hostile propaganda," plus an additional four years exclusion from public activity.

A PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary on the "persecution of Bolivian Communists by the Bolivian pro-U.S. traitorous regime" calls on the people of Bolivia, Latin America, and the world to "rise up to oppose the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys' suppression of the PCB, to compel them to lift their ban on the Party, and free the Party's leader Oscar Zamora."

April 20: ComChina's senior scholar, Kuo Mo-jo (who groveled in abject self-criticism at the outset of the CR, see #1, April 14, 1966), resigns from the Lenin Peace Prize Award Committee on the eve of April 20 Moscow meeting.

April 21-22: Cambodian leader Sihanouk on the 21st roundly denounces Khmer (Cambodian) Communists, saying that they oppose aid from the U.S. and its friends in order to damage the Cambodian economy, to make the land "barren and infertile," because "once there was famine they could incite the people to revolt." He adds:

"The Khmer Reds of Battambang have insulted me to the limit. They say: 'That fellow Sihanouk knows nothing. He can do nothing. He has three testicles.' I beg the venerables and compatriots to beware of this. If they are true patriots and if they are men of honor who have an ideal, why do they speak about testicles instead of other things?..."

Next day he calls on the government to call before a military tribunal the "Khmer Red elements who revolted and massacred those not their partisans."

April 21: Stalin's daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva, arrives in the U.S. "to seek the self-expression that has been denied me for so long in Russia." It is revealed that she has given an American publisher an 80,000-word autobiography which she had written in 1963 and sent or taken to India last year.

April 22: Lenin's birthday is marked by Communist parties and governments in more or less routine fashion: in Moscow, it is on a lower key than usual, with only the lower half of the Politburo assembled to hear Kirilenko speak, -- following and quoting from recent Brezhnev speeches.

April 24-26: The Karlovy Vary (Czechoslovakia) conference of European CPs on European security lasts only 3 days instead of the scheduled 4: preliminary reporting indicates that there were no deadlocks or difficulties to cause a premature close, but that all was so pat that there may have been nothing more to say, -- even though half of the 24 delegations present apparently did not contribute to the speech-making. Conspicuous by their absence are the Rumanian and Yugoslav parties, who declined on the grounds

that security is a matter for government negotiations and not for party meetings and they do not want to engage in ideological discussions at such a forum. Also missing are the Albanians, Dutch, Norwegians, Icelanders, and Swedish, -- though the latter reportedly sent an observer. Featured speaker Brezhnev condemns Chinese policies but acknowledges that this subject is not on the agenda: he mainly stays on safe ground with non-controversial issues, including the new demand that the U.S. 6th Fleet get out of the Mediterranean. The final resolutions "routinely" oppose U.S. aggression, West German militarism, ask for the dissolution of NATO (keeping silent about the Warsaw pact), and call for a conference of European governments to discuss mutual protection and security.

ERRATUM:

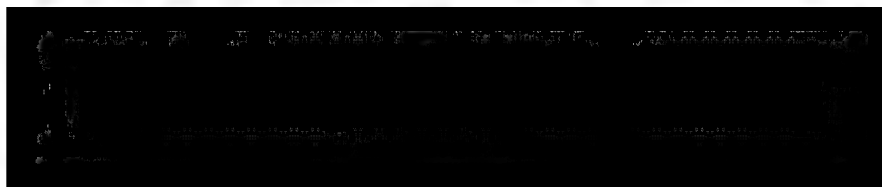
The following item should be inserted on p. 5 after the paragraph beginning "NCNA on the 21st...."

-- Djakarta Radio and ANTARA same day give the I. version of the Chinese demonstration over the death of "a spy, Ning Hsiang-yu, arrested by police on the charge that he had long been a subversive agent." The Police state that he expressed readiness to disclose the secret Communist spy ring in I., but then committed suicide. The violence resulted when the Chinese "stormed the security guards." "Meanwhile, Chinese clandestine pamphlets have been distributed claiming that Ning had been 'illegally arrested, barbarously tortured, and put to death by the govt.'" Various I. organizations and press organs are cited by Dj. Radio condemning the Chinese actions as provocations.

1122.

SOVIETS EXPOSE CHICOM MINORITY
POLICIES IN SINKIANG

25X1C10b



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SITUATION: (UNCLASSIFIED) During the period of Sino-Soviet controversy before the fall of Khrushchev, one of the main bones of propaganda contention between Moscow and Peking was the historic claim of China to various Asian territories taken over by the Tsars and now ruled by the USSR. In the more recent period of Sino-Soviet tension which has accompanied the Cultural Revolution, relatively little overt attention has been given to territorial questions.

In May 1966, Foreign Minister Chen Yi told Scandinavian newsmen that the Russians were thieves who had annexed 1.5 million square kilometers of Chinese territory -- not only in the 19th century, but since (see below). On the other hand, a Soviet archaeologist announced in a radio talk in December 1966 that excavations in the Amur basin proved an ancient culture had existed there, free of Chinese influence; this was of course meant as a refutation of Chinese claims to have inhabited these territories from the earliest times. This is however slight treatment compared with the polemics on the territorial question in the past. In fact, the Soviets have shown considerable sensitivity to Western reports that the territorial question has been revived.

There can be no doubt, nevertheless, that the Soviet leadership is very conscious of the existence of the Chinese claims, and of their potential future significance. China's population is believed to have increased from approximately 600 million to approximately 750 million in the last 14 years (no reliable census data exist). The Soviet population was estimated in 1966 to be 232 million. The USSR is the largest country in the world in land area (22.4 million square kilometers or 8.65 million square miles), and its least populous areas are those in the East, north of China. The Soviet lands claimed by China have at present a population of about 6 million.

Even aside from the annexations of the Tsars, which include the territories northeast of Manchuria, and lands in Central Asia, the Chinese have serious territorial grievances against the Soviets. One of the Soviet areas bordering (and once constituting part of)

Mongolia was annexed as recently as 1944; this is the Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, formerly known as Tannu Tuva. The Mongolian People's Republic itself was officially a Chinese province (Outer Mongolia) from 1686 to 1911, though Soviet influence is now dominant there. In the 1930's and prior to the end of World War II, Soviet influence prevailed in Sinkiang, in Western China. In the later period, around 1944-45, the Soviets were allied with Moslem rebels opposing Chinese authority. With Soviet weapons and aircraft, the rebels at one time set up an "East Turkestan Republic," though later, in the 1950's, the Soviets seemed to have conceded the area to China.

The striking development in current polemics -- at least in regard to the Sino-Soviet border -- has been a Soviet propaganda campaign on the mistreatment of minorities in China, especially the Moslem minority in Sinkiang. Broadcasts from Tashkent in Uighur (the principal language of Sinkiang Moslems) beamed specifically at Sinkiang have been doubled since January 1st. Aside from glowing descriptions of conditions in the USSR and statements of solidarity with the people of Vietnam, these programs carry reports of attacks by Western Communists on Mao and accusations that the Maoist leadership is disloyal to the Chinese people. (This type of broadcast is also a staple of "Radio Peace and Progress," Moscow's "unofficial" radio which added broadcasts in Mandarin to China to its regular programs on 1 March 1967.) Moreover, the Uighur broadcasts issue reports of minority resistance to the Cultural Revolution; on 28 January, for example, a Soviet broadcast told of bloody clashes in Sinkiang resulting in over a hundred deaths and claimed that the Uighurs and Kazakhs, "the real inhabitants of Sinkiang," had long been persecuted by the Peking government. On 13 February, a refugee from Sinkiang compared Maoist oppression with the delights of life in the Soviet Union, and on 23 February another refugee, now a member of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, condemned Chicom repression of minorities in Tibet, Inner Mongolia, and Sinkiang.

Moscow has also spread propaganda on Chinese minorities to its own people and to audiences, especially Moslem ones, elsewhere. On 25 January, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA carried an extensive article, largely made up of alleged eyewitness reports. (See attachment) A commentary in IZVESTIYA on 1 April, by Aleksandr Dymkov, asserted that "the Maoists have proclaimed the assimilation of non-Han peoples to be their aim." Broadcasts to Arabs in Arabic, to Africa in English, to Cuba in Spanish, to Finland in Finnish, to Albania in Albanian (the Albanians are two-thirds Moslem), and even to China in Mandarin ("Radio Peace and Progress") have reported minority resistance or attacked Mao's treatment of minority religions and nationalities. On 5 April, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (in an item reported by TASS International Service in English) asserted:

"... it is not Communism that interests the Peking dictator. He is thinking of quite different things: for him, Communist ideas are merely a cover for a plan for the establishment under his hegemony of something like a new racialist Reich in Asia and even beyond it."

This last quotation further points up a theme which is often stated or implied. This is that, with their enormous population, the Han (ethnic) Chinese are in a position to submerge national minorities with a flood of immigrants, leaving the minorities a mere splinter, progressively assimilated by the Chinese hordes. Soviet (and Indian) reports on Tibet and Sinkiang claim that indigenous women are forced to marry Chinese males; their children will be raised as Chinese. In Sinkiang, the population (according to Western estimate) has been doubled by an estimated 3 million immigrants from Eastern China. Settlement reportedly began in 1950 when an estimated 20,000 Chinese troops stationed in Sinkiang volunteered to stay. Campaigns are conducted to recruit intellectual youth to "Go West," similar in some respects to Khrushchev's and Shelepin's Virgin Land settlement campaigns in the 1950's -- one aim of which may also have been to make Kazakhstan more securely Soviet. The Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region capital, Urumchi, is now reported to have become largely a Chinese city. Some of the scientific weapons projects conducted in Northwest China have also brought an influx of Chinese -- while possibly increasing Soviet interest in the area.

Reports of Chinese broadcasts tend if anything to confirm the Soviet accusations. While the Chinese have lately accused the Indians of stirring up the Tibetans to revolt, they have made no direct replies to the Soviet propaganda on minorities. Maoist broadcasts from Urumchi are in Mandarin and are obviously aimed at Chinese settlers; they refer scathingly to "local nationalist elements," to "remnants of feudalism," or to "monsters and freaks in society" -- if they refer to the minorities at all.

Obviously there has been a very unstable situation in Sinkiang in recent months. A Peking wall newspaper stated on 31 January that there was to be "an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of armed troops" and that "the masses are not allowed to fire on the reactionary organizations." It seems highly probable that minority groups have participated in the revolt, and they certainly have been encouraged by propaganda from the USSR, if not in more material ways as well. It has been reported (by Agence France Presse) that on 27 January Mao ordered that "the state of preparedness for war should be consolidated" in areas bordering on the USSR, and (by Prague radio) that on 5 February Chen Yi declared that war with the USSR was possible. Prague radio has reported that, at the behest of the CCP Central Committee, the Chinese Army took over radio and press in Urumchi in order to limit strife arising from the Cultural Revolution and normalize the situation. Unfortunately, it is difficult to get reports from reliable and disinterested sources on any area in China, and particularly on Sinkiang.

While immersion (forcible assimilation) policies are only partly executed in Sinkiang and Tibet, the pattern in Inner Mongolia shows what is in store. There nomadic Buddhist Mongols lived until recently as they did under the great Khans. The Chinese have tried to make political profit out of pan-Mongolism, currying favor with Mongols both in Inner Mongolia and in the Mongolian People's Republic by honoring Genghis Khan, a figure whom the Soviets are forced by their whole tradition to oppose. But Han colonization in Inner Mongolia has taken place to such a degree that the Inner Mongolians, still one third of the population in 1950, are now outnumbered there by about 10 to 1, and it is this above all which keeps the MPR firmly aligned on the Soviet side. Manchuria, now the Ruhr of China and a firmly Han area with some 40 million inhabitants, was closed to Chinese settlement until 1878; in staging the Mukden incident in 1931 and establishing a puppet state in 1932, the Japanese were, among other things, trying to put a stop to the progressive Sinification of the area. It has been said that China's real secret weapon is its population. (End UNCLASSIFIED)

It is hard to fathom Soviet intentions in their propaganda campaign. Possibly one aim has been to bring pressure on Peking to cease other complaints by reminding the Chicomus that under present conditions, the USSR has a military capability to annex Sinkiang and other Chinese border areas. But Soviet propaganda also seems to reflect a genuine Soviet concern over the long-term prospects for underpopulated territories near China. Such concerns could well be shared by other nations bordering on or near to the CPR.

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(1122.)

SECRET
8 May 1967

1123. MOSCOW-CONTROLLED INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS

25X1C10b

SITUATION: The International Union of Students (IUS) held its 9th Congress March 26 - April 6, in Ulan Bator, Mongolia. Although the meeting attracted over 80 national unions of students and generally in the last analysis backed the Soviet line, the Soviets and Eastern Europeans who finance the IUS had to permit some debate, and they faced serious divisions within the organization. The recent disclosure of CIA funding of the American student organization, USNSA, and accusations that the non-Communist International Student Conference (ISC) was CIA-infiltrated and supported, caused considerable confusion and some conflict. The Soviet-dominated IUS Executive Committee has pursued, over the protests of the hard-line Chinese and Cuban sympathizers, a "united front" tactic aimed at bringing Communist and non-Communist student groups together under Soviet leadership. These tactics have involved periodic propaganda calls for "world student unity" with the ISC. Although China and Albania refused to attend the Congress (Peking did not even comment on it), saving the IUS from becoming the subject of another bitter Sino-Soviet wrangle, new trouble developed from the Latin American affiliates.

The Cuban Bête-Noire. In July 1966, Cuba emerged as the new militant challenger within the IUS, when it successfully manipulated the 4th Latin American Student Congress (CLAE) -- which the IUS had helped set up -- into voting to establish a permanent Continental Latin American Students' Organization (OCLAE) with headquarters in Havana. Cuba has since been disappointed by the meager support forthcoming from the IUS for the CLAE organization, while the IUS organization, for its part, has resisted all pressures towards greater regional autonomy. Cuba has been further incensed by continuing Soviet feelers towards the Chilean Students Federation (UFUCH), which boycotted the 4th CLAE. UFUCH, which is dominated by the Christian Democrats, is a member of both the IUS and the ISC, and is a major rival to Cuba for influence over Latin American students.

Walk-Out from Prague Executive Committee Meeting. When the IUS Executive Committee met in Prague, March 13-17, to prepare an agenda and report for presentation to the Congress a fortnight later, allegations of CIA funding of the ISC dominated its discussions, taking precedence over all other issues, including the war in Vietnam. The Cubans and their supporters urged that all members of IUS who refused to break off ties with ISC should be expelled from IUS. The Soviet-lining majority, however, pushed through a resolution calling only for members of the ISC to "reconsider" their affiliation. The Cubans also used the CIA issue to demand expulsion of UFUCH from IUS on grounds that it was an agent of CIA. The Cuban proposal was defeated, but did receive considerable support: 13 for the Cuban resolution; 17 against; 6 abstentions; and 3 refusing to participate

in the vote. Voting with the Cubans were the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Guyana, French Guiana, Ecuador, Haiti, Brazil, Guadeloupe, Ceylon, India and North Vietnam. The Cubans then walked out, taking with them six of the other Latin American delegations and North Vietnam.

Repeat Walk-Out at Congress. The convening of the Congress in Mongolia, an Asian nation following the Soviet line, was expected to demonstrate harmony in the IUS under Soviet leadership; however, soon after the Congress opened it became apparent that the IUS was deeply split, not only between Cuban and Soviet supporters, but into a number of antagonistic blocs. A Latin American proposal against UFUCH was presented and when it was defeated Cuba, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Ecuador, Puerto Rico, Guyana, Haiti, Brazil, and Guadeloupe walked out of the Congress. A statement on the walk-out was issued by the Latin Americans in Prague. (See unclassified attachment).

What Relationship with ISC? Many of the delegates felt that IUS members should sever all ties with the ISC, but as in Prague, the Soviet-dominated leadership was able to bring to a successful vote a mild resolution urging IUS members who have dual membership to reconsider their ISC affiliations for review by the next IUS Executive Committee meeting. The resolution also condemned the past and present officers of the U.S. National Student Association and urged IUS members to break relations with USNSA until that organization adopts "more progressive policies." In debates on the issue, the Soviets took the position that it had been known all along that the leaders of ISC were agents of U.S. imperialism, but a line must be drawn between the leaders who have compromised themselves and progressive elements within the ISC. KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA echoed this argument in an article on the IUS Congress, adding that the growing influence of IUS angers reactionary leaders of the ISC and Chinese splitters.

Vietnam. The IUS President, Zybynek Vokrouhlicky, a Czech, dwelt heavily on the war in Vietnam when he presented the Executive Committee's report to the Congress (see unclassified attachment). He called for unconditional cessation of U.S. bombing and recognition of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam as sole representative of the South Vietnamese people. A representative from the World Peace Council (WPC) addressed the Congress on the war in Vietnam (see unclassified attachment), saying Washington has rejected peaceful negotiations in order to gain a military solution to the Vietnam problem. He drew a parallel between the danger posed by the war in Vietnam and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Congress sent a telegram to President Johnson demanding immediate and unconditional end to bombing and military operations in Vietnam, withdrawal of troops, and recognition of the NLFV as sole representative of South Vietnam. A telegram of solidarity was sent to Ho Chi Minh.

Organization and Membership. The Congress reelected Vokrouhlicky president. Representatives from 23 member organizations were elected to the secretariat and delegates from 47 organizations were elected to the executive committee; this represents an expansion of both headquarters groups from 21 and 24 members respectively. Although the IUS leadership expanded its headquarters personnel, it resisted making changes in the organizational structure. Any change in organization would bring to the fore repeated demands from some members for greater regional autonomy. A proposal by the French National Student Union to set up a commission to reappraise the basic structure of IUS, was defeated, reportedly by only one vote, and caused considerable ill-feeling.

The IUS membership now includes national student organizations from 86 countries. Admission of new members was one of the points on the agenda. Yugoslavia's application to change its status from observer to associate member, which was approved, had been considered a possible source of serious controversy, but only the North Koreans and North and South Vietnamese voted against it. Student unions from Uruguay, Ireland, and Quebec (French-Canadian Separatists) also became associate members. Application by the Canadian Union of Students for associate membership was postponed. Full membership was granted to student unions from Spain, Morocco, Lebanon, and Iran. The application of the Israeli student union for observer status caused a major dispute in the credentials committee: it recommended, and the Congress accepted, granting Israel visitor status, some Arab delegations refusing to participate in the vote. The Federation of Costa Rican University Students was denied associate membership on the allegation that it was created by CIA; it was seated as an observer, however. The African Student Association (South Africa) was also granted observer status. Two rival delegations from Ghana showed up at the meeting. Although all the English-speaking African delegates, with the exception of Tanzania, supported the delegation favoring the current government, the pro-Nkrumah group was re-seated on a general vote.

Reportedly, the IUS plans to publish a new quarterly in French, English, and Spanish, under the title DEMOCRATIZATION OF EDUCATION.

Other Issues. European delegates gave attention to the need for student activities in support of European security and spoke out against the growing danger of neo-Nazism in West Germany and its dangerous influence on students. The resolution on European security touched off a debate in which Rumania and Yugoslavia argued for an IUS position against any intervention by one state in the affairs of another. The Arab and Latin American delegations took violent exception to this position, arguing that while "reactionary intervention" is bad, "progressive intervention" (i.e., on the side of revolutionaries) is not only good, but to be encouraged. This position eventually won the day, and the Rumanian proposal was rejected.

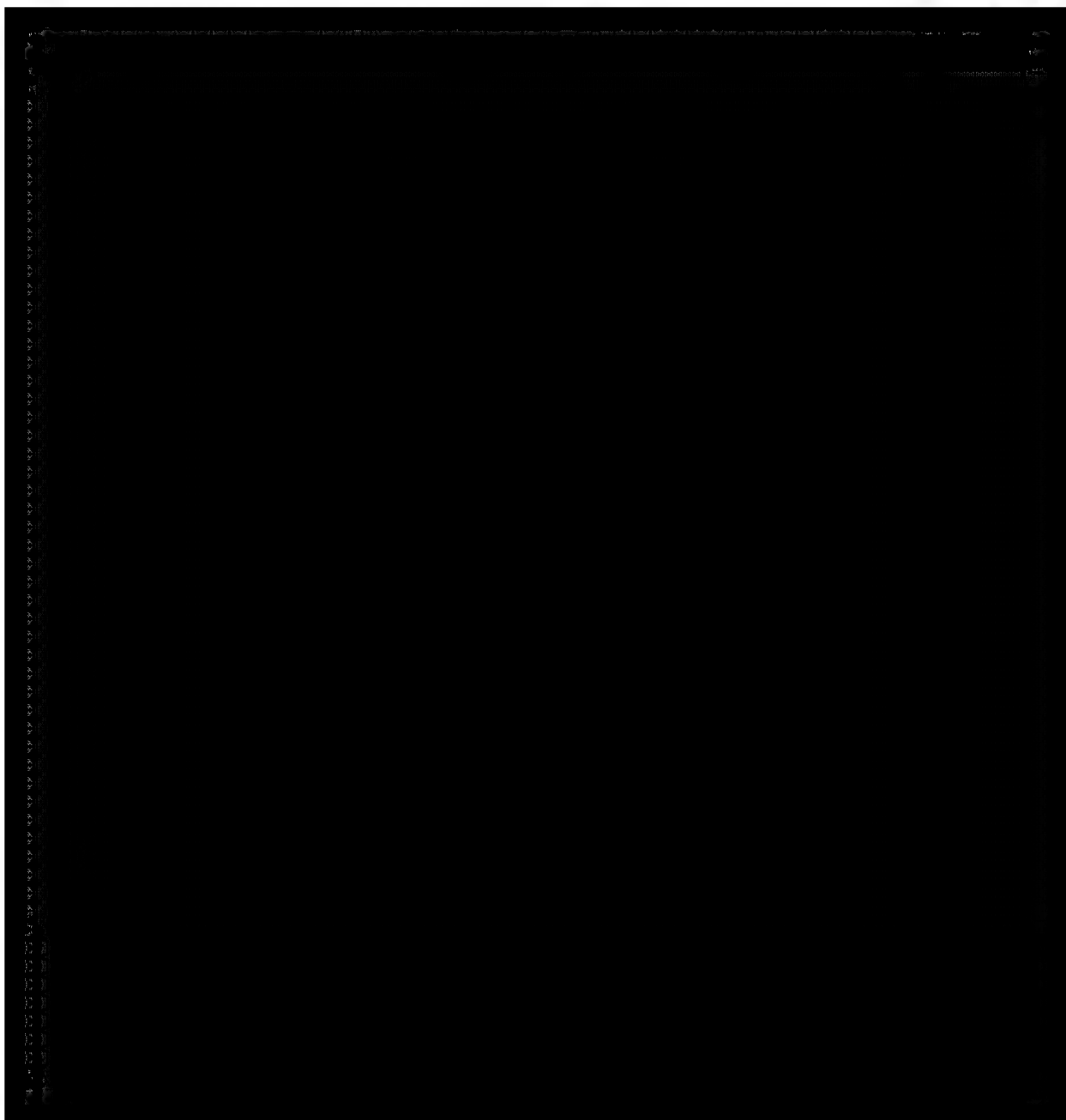
In general, it is interesting that the Cubans were unable to muster substantial support from the African delegations. The Soviets had been concerned about recent Cuban activities (e.g., travel of AALAPSO delegations)

in Africa, but TASS reported that speakers from Algeria, Angola, and Congo Brazzaville affirmed support for past policies of the IUS. The West African Students Union, which was sharply attacked for deviations by the Latin Americans in the 1966 IUS Executive Committee meeting, was dropped from the Secretariat but permitted to take its place as a full member of the Congress.

Divisions Remain. Although the IUS leadership had anticipated the possibility of a Latin American walk-out, it was unable to prevent it from happening. Now the IUS is faced with the possibility of an entirely separate Latin American student organization led by the Cubans, with the additional possibility that Chinese backing may be involved.

At times, the Soviets reportedly appeared nearly to lose control of the IUS Congress, especially in the debate on the ISC and on the French motion for structural reform. The confusion and factional division may have weakened the Soviet thrust to discredit the ISC after the allegations of CIA financing. However, the Soviets maintained relatively firm control over the Secretariat, and can be expected to renew their united front offensive after allowing the passions aroused at the Congress to cool. The basic Soviet strategy of the last several years -- to extend communist influence over non-Communist and non-aligned student groups -- remains unchanged.

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8 May 1967

1124 EUR, FE.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESISTANCE

FIGHTERS: A European-oriented Communist
Front Joins the Vietnam Propaganda Campaign

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SITUATION: (UNCLASSIFIED) The International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR), a Communist front group little known outside of Europe and Israel, was established at a congress in Vienna in June 1951 organized by its predecessor, the International Federation of Former Political Prisoners of Fascism (FIAPP); the FIAPP had been set up in Paris in 1947 without participation of resistance fighters. For the first year of its existence the FIR had its headquarters in Warsaw, and then it moved to Vienna (where it is still headquartered) and also set up a small secretariat in Paris.

The Congress, the major body of the FIR, is supposed to meet every three years and has actually been convened in June 1951, November 1954, November 1958, March 1959, December 1962, and December 1965; the first four sessions were held in Vienna and the latter two in Warsaw and Budapest. (See attached unclassified clipping from the January-February 1966 issue of the FIR monthly magazine for the list of officials elected at the 1965 Congress in Budapest.) The General Council, comprising Bureau members and members nominated by National Associations, is supposed to meet at least once a year between meetings of the Congress. The Bureau (see below for a report on its April 1967 meeting) conducts the day-to-day business of the FIR; there are also a Secretariat and Financial Control, Historical, Medical, Legal, and Social Commissions.

Full membership is open to organizations of former Partisans, Resistance fighters, political prisoners, and victims of Nazism or Fascism. There is also an associate membership for organizations and an affiliated membership for individuals, both carrying consultative status only. Including these various gradations of membership a total enrollment of 10 million has been claimed in the past by the FIR (in 1959 it was claimed that full membership was 4 million, but quite obviously death and old age have taken their toll of World War II participants in the past 8 years), drawn from 44 organizations in 19 European countries and Israel; the FIR claimed that at its Budapest Congress in 1965 there were 175 delegates and 98 observers from 23 countries and 68 organizations.

The FIR has close relations with two other major Communist fronts, the World Peace Council (WPC) and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL). Its stated aims are to keep alive the memory

~~SECRET~~

of those who died fighting Fascism underground, to protect the rights of those who survived, to prevent the reemergence of Nazism or Fascism, and to insure world peace. Like the other Communist fronts around the world, it has recently joined in the Moscow-orchestrated campaign to denigrate U.S. policies in Vietnam.

A three-day session of the FIR Bureau ended in Prague 9 April 1967. Over 50 delegates from 20 European countries and Israel discussed, according to a Czechoslovak News Agency dispatch that day, "further co-operation in strengthening peace in Europe and how to counter Neo-Fascism in various countries of the world." What the FIR now considers manifestations of Neo-Fascism around the world can be seen in the resolution submitted by the Polish delegation at the Prague meeting and summarized by the Polish News Agency on 11 April:

"The FIR joins the worldwide campaign demanding the cessation of air raids on the DRV, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam, and the recognition of the right of the Vietnamese people to self-determination, so that peace negotiations may start between the belligerent parties. The FIR is also in solidarity with the struggle of the Spanish people for their rights and with the actions of the Greek people to oppose the threat of dictatorship and to guarantee constitutional and democratic liberties.

"The FIR Bureau declares that peace in Europe depends now primarily on the development of the political situation in the German Federal Republic. The influence which the neo-Nazi party (NPD) has won in the German Federal Republic proves that the possibility of the German state being again ruled by forces as aggressive and inhuman as those which acted in Germany from 1933-1945, cannot be ruled out. Neither can we underestimate the fact that the present German Federal Republic Government, by rejecting any international control over its atomic industry, justifies the fears that the West German Government may consider the exploitation of this industry for military purposes.

"We have to state in particular that despite certain formal changes in its foreign policy, the German Federal Republic Government maintains the stand of previous West German governments: 1) when it refuses to recognize the present frontiers and particularly the Oder-Neisse frontier; and 2) when it refuses to recognize the existence of the second German state and claims the right to represent all of Germany."

Resistance associations in the East European Satellite countries affiliated with the FIR (in its consistent support of Soviet foreign policy the FIR has only collaborated with Resistance associations under Communist control, not with groups organized on a national non-party basis in non-Communist countries) have also become active in the campaign

of attacking the United States and other Free World nations in regard to their policies on Vietnam. Since the Bonn Government has always been the chief target of the FIR, West German efforts in Vietnam have become a natural area for Soviet and East European propagandists to attack. A recent example of how the Communist Resistance groups are expanding their interests to Vietnam, while keeping West Germany as the center of attention for the European audience, is contained in this Polish News Agency dispatch on 19 April:

"A meeting of representatives of former Resistance movement fighters and former prisoners of Nazi camps from Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Israel, Yugoslavia, the GDR, Rumania, Italy, the Soviet Union, and Poland took place in Warsaw 18 April. Problems of the unity of all combatant organizations in the struggle against imperialism, the reviving West German militarism, and the threat of a new world war were discussed during the meeting. The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution which reads in part:

"Representatives of national resistance movement organizations, who participated in the unveiling of the international monument at Oswiecim, are determined to join their efforts in the struggle: 1) for a detente in the world and peaceful coexistence of all peoples; 2) against the production of nuclear weapons and the destruction of the stockpiles of these weapons; 3) for general disarmament which should be the basis for the liquidation of military blocs; and 4) for immediate cessation of U.S. air raids on Vietnam and making peace in Vietnam according to the 1954 Geneva agreements.*

"We are determined to unite and mobilize all people of good will in the struggle against the application of the statute of limitations to Nazi crimes and for the punishment of war criminals. In the name of the unity of former resistance movement fighters and in the name of the common aims which linked them in their struggle against nazism, we appeal for an intensified struggle against the reviving Nazi and fascist forces and for mobilizing in this struggle broad masses of the population and public opinion. All neofascist organizations, primarily the NPD and the militaristic organizations in West Germany, should be dissolved."

East European Resistance fighters are also being exploited to propagandize another Communist line on Germany: the campaign to solicit diplomatic recognition of East Germany. The West Berlin independent DER TAGESSPIEGEL reported on 23 December 1966 the East German Communist Party Politburo had decided to send several groups of Resistance fighters to about 30 neutral countries in early 1967. The paper stated:

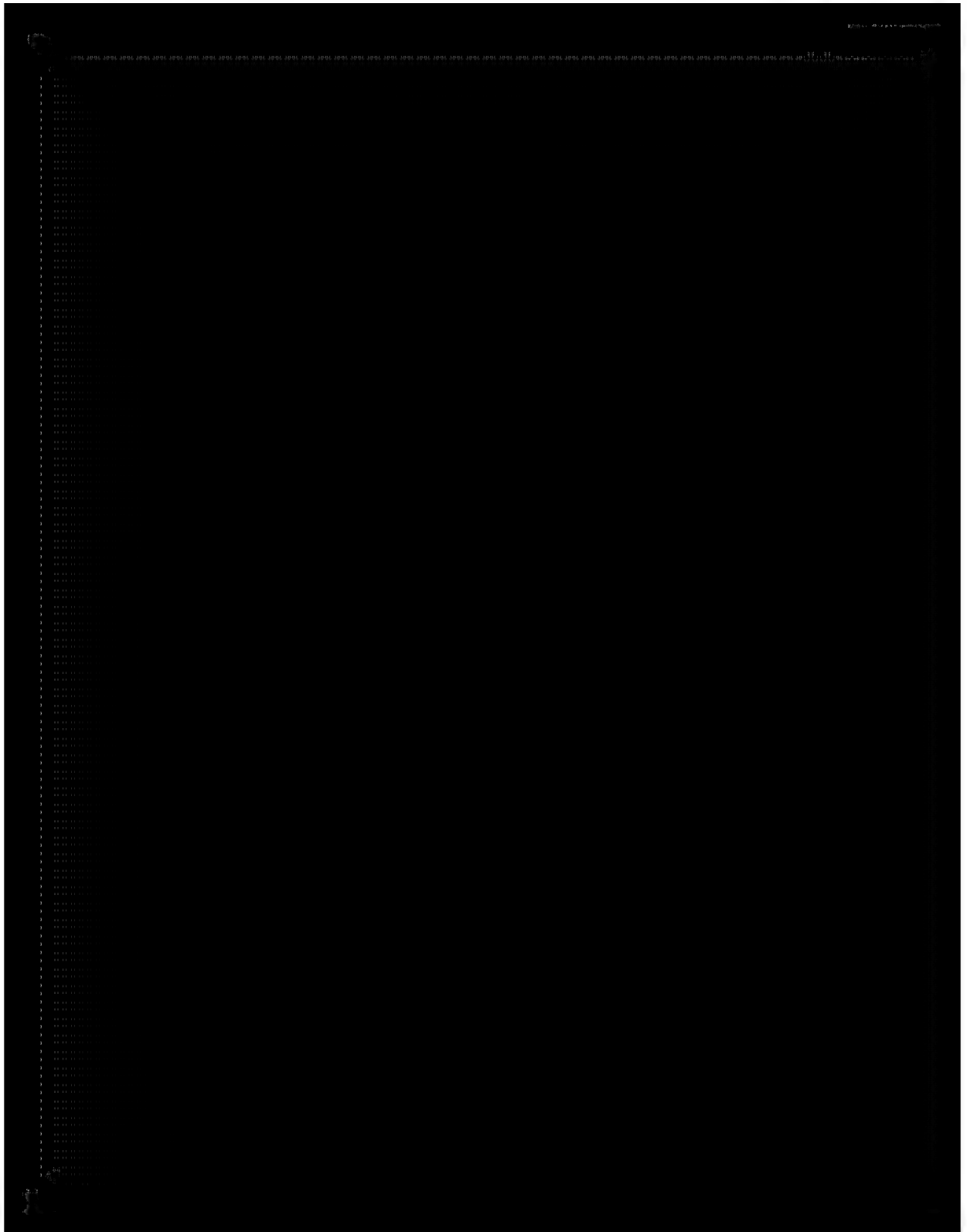
*German name: Anshwitz

"These groups, made up of 2 to 5 persons each, will take along documents to these countries on the part the Communists played in the anti-Hitler resistance, as well as documents on the alleged Neo-Nazi danger in West Germany and the persecution of peaceful elements by the Bonn judiciary. Public meetings are to be organized with local Communist parties or their front organizations. The East Zone regime is supposed to be already in contact with governments in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Guinea, Tanzania, and Colombia in regard to entrance permits."

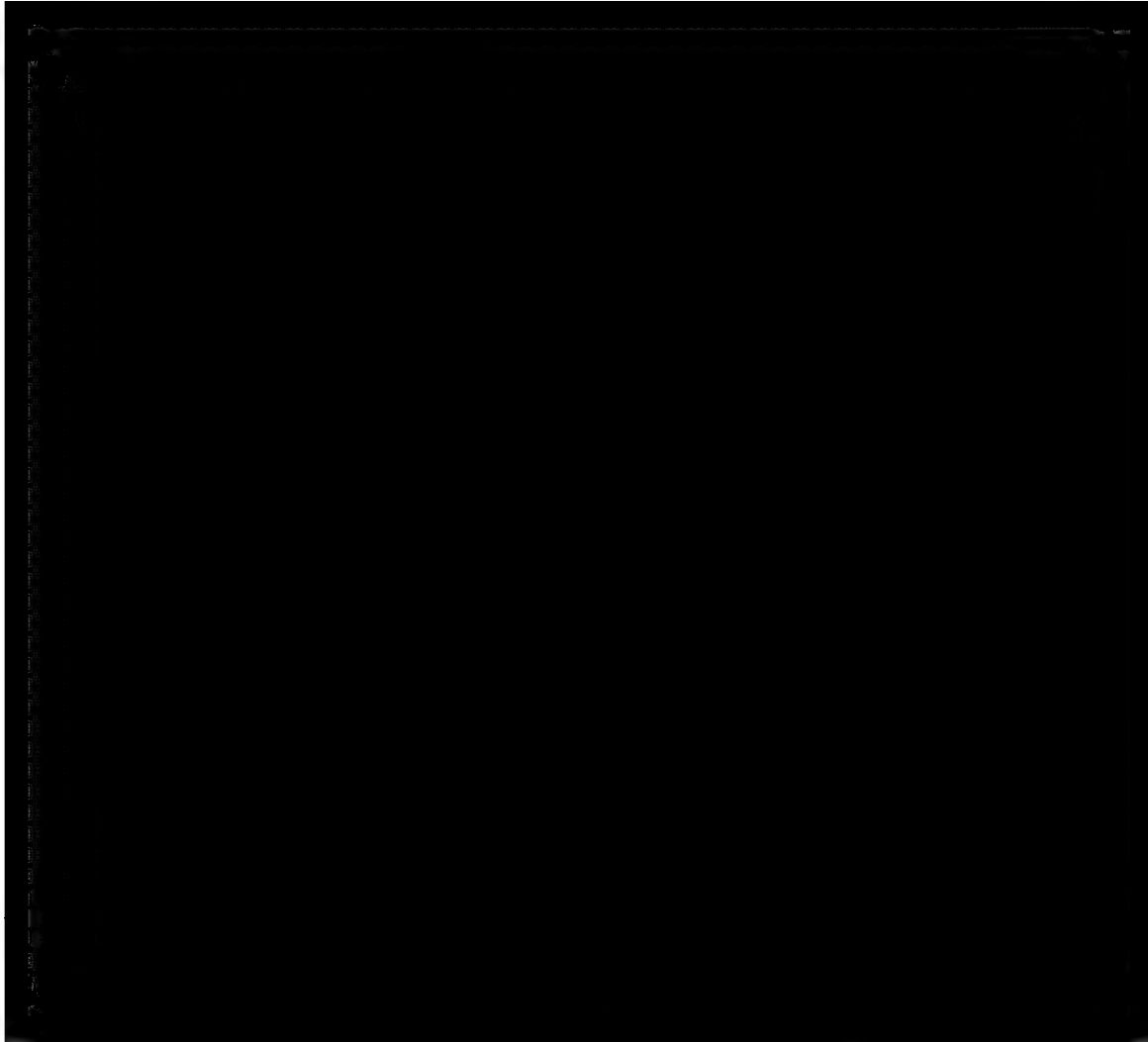
The FIR, as the coordinator of the activities of the various national Resistance groups, has organized several international meetings in recent years in West Europe, frequently in conjunction with the IADL. It also sustains interest in its activities by means of several publications: a monthly magazine in French (RESISTANCE UNIE) and in German (DER WIDERSTANDSKAEMPFER); a twice monthly mimeographed Information Bulletin; and special pamphlets (such as the one published in December 1966 on the 20th anniversary of the Nuremberg Trials, dealing with past history and today's "revival of Neo-Nazism and revanchism especially in West Germany").

An FIR Bureau meeting held in Vienna 10-11 December 1966 discussed, according to the Austrian CP daily VOLKSSTIMME, the growth of Neo-Nazism and passed a resolution on Vietnam. Although the text of the resolution was not reported, its contents were presumably similar to the letter of protest which the FIR sent to President Johnson last summer (see the attached reproduction of the masthead and lead item in the 26 August 1966 issue of the FIR Information Bulletin). (END UNCLASSIFIED)

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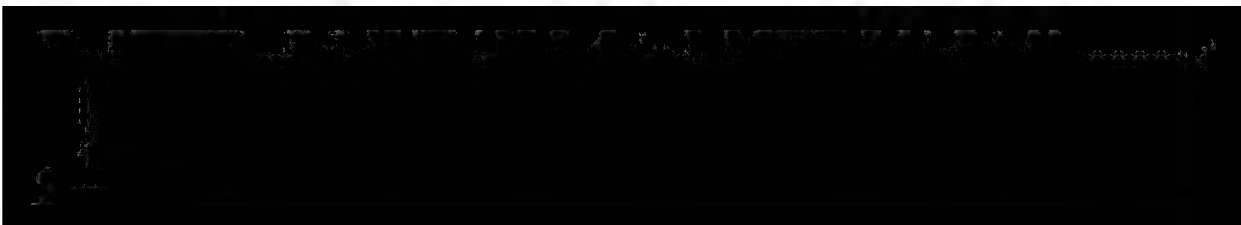


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"In some camps the criminals had got themselves the top jobs, but in Buchenwald the Communists had established themselves as masters. They were in a majority there in its early days, and had used their positions in the camp administrative offices, kitchens and hospitals to promote the interests of their own group... How easy it was to become unwittingly involved in the rivalry between the Communists and other political parties, since the Communists and their allies had always to struggle to maintain political supremacy and the power over life and death within the camp."

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REFERENCES

Margarete Buber, UNDER TWO DICTATORS, Dodd Mead & Co., New York (A story about this member of the German Communist Party from 1921 to 1932 who subsequently went to the USSR with her husband Heinz Neumann; both were later arrested and placed in Soviet prison camps, and in 1940 Margarete was handed over by the Communists to the Gestapo who placed her in the notorious Ravensbrueck concentration camp. The vivid details of her experiences at the hands of both the Russian and German secret police can be cited to show how the Soviets and the Nazis were equally perfidious in their treatment of prisoners during the war.)

COMMUNIST-NAZI RELATIONS: THE MYTH OF COMMUNIST ANTI-FASCIST RESISTANCE IN WORLD WAR II (175-page unclassified book with 4-page bibliography)

WORLD WAR II: HISTORICAL FACTS VS. COMMUNIST MYTHS (93-page unclassified booklet with 5-page bibliography)

PROPAGANDA NOTE #58 (B), 14 July 1964, "Soviet-Nazi Military Collaboration" (with 10-page unclassified attachment)

(NOTE: Copies of the latter three may be obtained by request from Headquarters.)



Public Law 90-5
90th Congress, S. 665
March 16, 1967

An Act

81 STAT. 5

To authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1967 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and tracked combat vehicles, and research, development, test, evaluation, and military construction for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 101. In addition to the funds authorized to be appropriated under Public Law 89-501, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1967 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and tracked combat vehicles in amounts as follows:

Armed Forces.
Supplemental appropriation authorization, 1967.
80 Stat. 275.

Aircraft

For aircraft: for the Army, \$533,100,000; for the Navy and the Marine Corps, \$1,784,300,000; for the Air Force, \$1,303,000,000.

Missiles

For missiles: for the Army \$6,100,000; for the Navy, \$48,700,000; for the Marine Corps, \$2,100,000; for the Air Force, \$45,000,000.

Tracked Combat Vehicles

For tracked combat vehicles: for the Army, \$62,200,000; for the Marine Corps, \$4,200,000.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 201. In addition to the funds authorized to be appropriated under Public Law 89-501, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1967 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for research, development, test, and evaluation, as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

For the Army, \$40,000,000;
For the Navy (including the Marine Corps), \$40,000,000;
For the Air Force, \$33,000,000; and
For Defense Agencies, \$22,000,000.

TITLE III—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 301. The Secretary of each military department may establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, which are necessary in connection with military activities in southeast Asia, or in support of such activities, in the total amount as follows:

Development of facilities for southeast Asia.

Department of the Army, \$288,500,000;
Department of the Navy, \$140,000,000; and
Department of the Air Force, \$196,000,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of each military department may proceed to establish or develop installations and facilities under this Act with-

31 STAT. 6

Pub. Law 90-5

- 2 -

March 16, 1967

70A Stat. 269,
390.

Limitations.

Contracts, com-
petitive bids.

out regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529) and sections 4774(d) and 9774(d) of title 10, United States Code. The authority to place permanent or temporary improvements on land includes authority for surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision incident to construction. That authority may be exercised before title to the land is approved under section 365 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (40 U.S.C. 255), and even though the land is held temporarily. The authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.

Sec. 303. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this title, but the appropriations for public works authorized by section 301 shall not exceed: Department of the Army, \$288,500,000; Department of the Navy, \$140,000,000; Department of the Air Force, \$196,000,000, or a total of \$624,500,000.

Sec. 304. The Secretary of Defense is hereby directed that insofar as practicable all contracts shall be formally advertised and awarded on a competitive bid basis to the lowest responsible bidders.

TITLE IV—STATEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL POLICY

SEC. 401. The Congress hereby declares—

(1) its firm intentions to provide all necessary support for members of the Armed Forces of the United States fighting in Vietnam;

(2) its support of efforts being made by the President of the United States and other men of good will throughout the world to prevent an expansion of the war in Vietnam and to bring that conflict to an end through a negotiated settlement which will preserve the honor of the United States, protect the vital interests of this country, and allow the people of South Vietnam to determine the affairs of that nation in their own way; and

(3) its support for the convening of the nations that participated in the Geneva Conferences or any other meeting of nations similarly involved and interested as soon as possible for the purpose of pursuing the general principles of the Geneva accords of 1954 and 1962 and for formulating plans for bringing the conflict to an honorable conclusion.

14 UST 1104.

Approved March 16, 1967.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 29 accompanying H. R. 4515 (Comm. on Armed Services) and No. 73 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 58 (Comm. on Armed Services).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 113 (1967):

Feb. 23, 24, 27, 28: Considered in Senate.

Mar. 1: Considered and passed Senate.

Mar. 2: Considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 4515.

Mar. 8: House and Senate agreed to conference report.

GPO 65-139

THE CURRENT DIGEST
OF THE SOVIET PRESS
15 February 1967

EXILES FROM SINKIANG ON 'HUNDRED FLOWERS'

THE TRAGIC HISTORY OF A SLOGAN. (By Anouar Allim-zhanov. Literaturnaya gazeta, No. 4, Jan. 25, p. 14. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—"The slogan: 'Let all flowers bloom, let all nightingales sing' not only enriches literature and culture but also promotes the Marxist solution of the national question." These words are those of a major Chinese writer whom I met about eight years ago. In those years the "flowers" slogan, proclaimed by the leaders of the People's Republic of China, was fashionable in China, as we know, and Chinese delegates at international conferences did all they could to popularize it.

For example, at the meeting of Asian writers in Delhi (1965) the head of the Chinese delegation, speaking of the "beneficial influence" of the new ideology policy on the development of the cultures of minority peoples, mentioned, among others, the names of Kazhykumar Shabdanov, a talented young prose writer from Sinkiang, and Ziya Samedi, an Uigur.

That was more than ten years ago. How have events developed since? What has happened to the "hundred flowers" slogan?

Let us give the floor to one whose name the Chinese delegate at the Delhi meeting mentioned.

Ziya Samedi, former Chairman of the Writers' Board of the Sinkiang-Uigur Autonomous District of China, now a member of the bureau of the Uigur section of the Writers' Union of Kazakhstan: In 1957, they started sending the young Uigur and Kazakh intellectuals who had displayed a natural interest in the development of their native culture, who regarded their brothers in the Soviet Union with pride and affection and who spoke gratefully of the Soviet Union's unselfish aid to the peoples of China, to "labor upbringing" camps. Books received for national libraries and schools from the Soviet Central Asian republics were burned, textbooks were destroyed, teachers removed and the national-minority writers and poets placed under "special surveillance."

In brief, the "flowers" slogan marked the beginning not of a blossoming but of a tragedy for the culture of the national minorities of China, a prelude to the present "cultural revolution."

The fate of the Kazakh writer Kazhykumar Shabdanov is a sad one.

In its time his first book was evaluated positively by Chinese literary criticism, but in 1957 he was sent to a "labor upbringing" camp. Unable to endure the "re-education" methods, Shabdanov committed suicide. The Uigur writer Zunun Kadyri and the Kazakh poet Aidyn-uly were also subjected to reprisals.

I was lucky. I managed to escape from the camp. This is why I am in Kazakhstan.

Here is evidence of another eyewitness, Balkhash Bafin, a former lieutenant colonel in the China's People's Liberation Army, a graduate of the central national school in Peking, decorated with three orders and five medals of China, now a Kazakh journalist: The campaign against all honest Communists of Sinkiang grew more intense from day to day, and arrests began. The ridiculous charge was made against representatives of the Kazakh national intelligentsia that they had "tried to create a Kazakh khanate and to unite all the Kazakhs in China, Mongolia and the Soviet Union under its aegis."

The "khanate" lie was born after the collapse of an effort to create a "new history" of the Kazakhs, Uigurs and Kirgiz of

Sinkiang. The idea of the leaders the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party was that this "history" was supposed to "prove" one thing, that the Uigurs, the Kazakhs and the Kirgiz were all really Chinese, and therefore they had "one homeland" from the southernmost tip of China to the Aral Sea. In other words, the purpose of the "new history" was to support the great-power chauvinism of the leaders of the People's Republic of China. They wanted to create it through the agency of the Kazakhs, Uigurs and Kirgiz who lived in China. But the intelligentsia and Communists of Sinkiang would have no part of this falsification.

Then representatives from Peking declared: "People of Sinkiang have two hearts: a yellow one, which is Russian, and a red one, which is Chinese. We shall trample the yellow heart."

As the years went by, the life of the minority peoples grew worse and worse. It became especially hard after the creation of the "people's communes."

On February 9, 1957, the Hsinhua correspondent Chin Yen, a Chinese Communist, openly criticized the "people's communes" in the newspaper Sinkiang and told about the hard life of the Kazakhs and Uigurs, about their poverty and lack of rights. Chin was charged with "undermining the national prestige," a warrant for his arrest was issued, but he was never arrested. He hanged himself.

I was removed from my job only because I was a Kazakh. Without waiting for further developments, I decided to carry out the cherished dream and behest of my father, who had died in a Chiang Kai-shek prison. I crossed the border and returned to the homeland of my forefathers.

Once I sent a parcel to friends who had remained in Sinkiang. The food products happened to be wrapped in an old issue of the newspaper Sotsialistik Kazakhstan. This was enough to cause the arrest of my friends on the charge of "ties with the Soviet Union." There is a de facto ban on speaking the native language in public places.

Here is some more eyewitness testimony by Z. M and I. Daurakbayev and O. Magomedov, former Chinese citizens, who lived in Sinkiang until the autumn of 1966: After the "flowers" slogan, the talk about the "cultural revolution" began.

The "cultural revolution" began in Sinkiang in August, 1966.

On Sept. 14 and 15, 300 hung weiping arrived from Peking. The first thing they did was destroy the building that used to house the Soviet consulate. They pulled up all the flowers in the flower beds. They chopped down all the trees by the building, shouting that they had been planted by "revisionists." They began to demolish all the ancient mosques, and they covered their clergy with paint and led them through the streets.

Abdykadyr Abdrakhmanov, former citizen of the People's Republic of China: On almost the first day of the cultural revolution in Sinkiang, I was charged with "revisionism," beaten and ousted from my job because I had relatives living in Soviet Kazakhstan. I was threatened with banishment to a camp where they sent everyone suspected of sympathies for the Soviet Union.

Millions of Chinese have already resettled in Sinkiang. The local population is being driven from their age-old lands in the interior to lifeless deserts. Forced assimilation is underway. Kazakh, Uigur and Kirgiz girls are taken from their parents and forced on penalty of death to marry Chinese. The hung weiping leaders declare that Chinese blood must predominate.

CPYRGHT

mate in every person's veins. The hung weeping are destroying everything—books, phonograph records, furniture, dishes. They cut off womens' and girls' braids and forbid the wearing of national costumes.

Of course, this testimony could be continued. The eyewitness accounts of the "cultural revolution" could fill many volumes.

I saw hungry, ragged and exhausted people fall on their faces when they passed the border post, embrace the stones and the bushes and kiss the ground. When Soviet officials asked them to return to China, to hearth and home, they went down on their knees and begged not to be driven away: "We would rather die here than go back!"

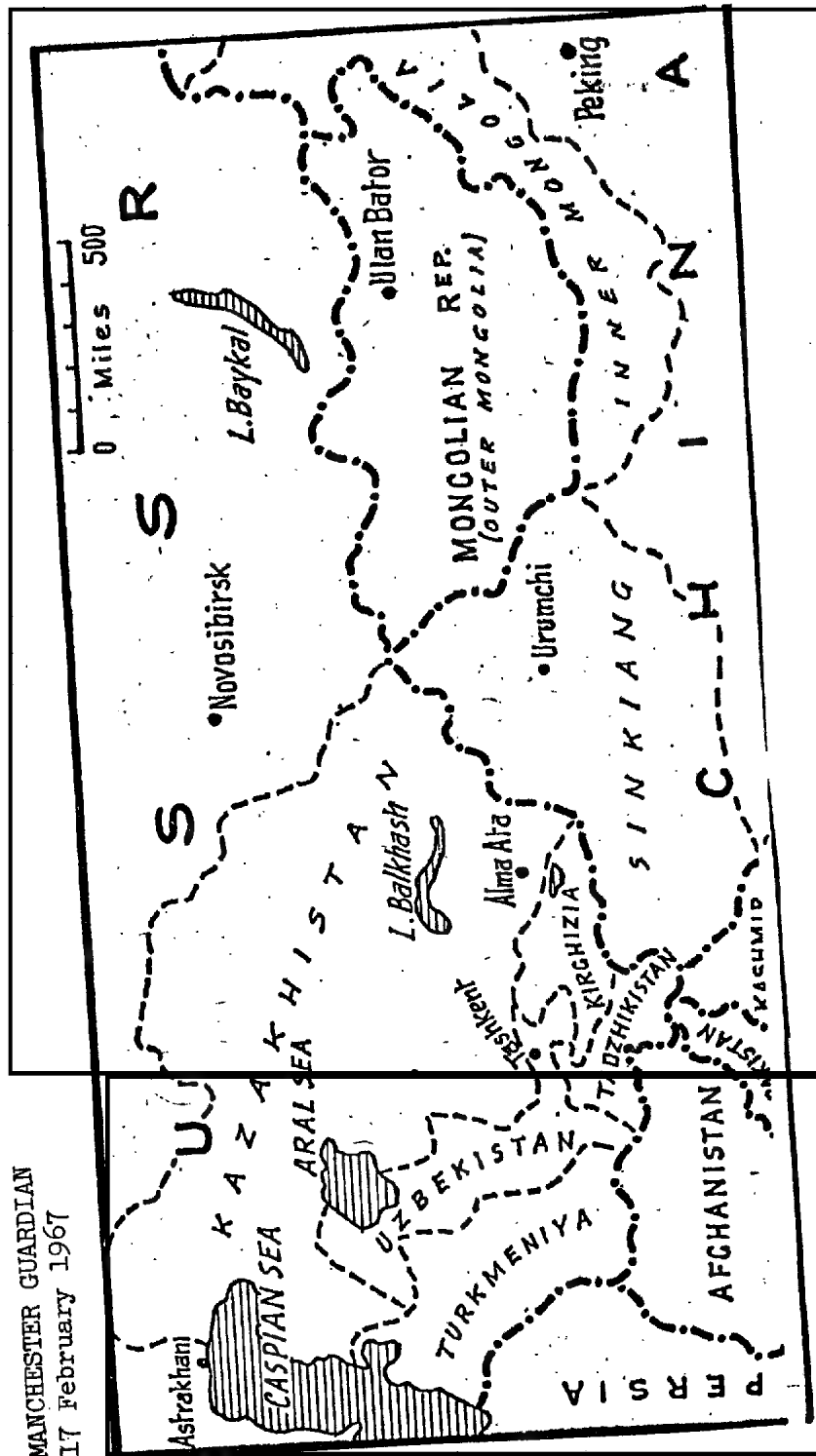
I saw a Kazakh mother who had come from Sinkiang raise her emaciated son above her head and address Soviet people. Sobbing, she said: "If there is no room for me on this land, give me a place under it, bury me alive. But preserve my son's life. Let him stay here!"

This is the whole story. All there is to add is that ten years ago an endless flow of columns of loaded trucks moved into Sinkiang from the Kazakh Republic, as trade that was advantageous both to us and to China was carried on. This was a historical, age-old traditional tie. The trade route started right from Alma-Ata, the capital of the Kazakh Republic, and has from time immemorial been called the Kuldja route (after a city in Sinkiang). Today the road is empty.

The historical tie has been cut. And not because of the Soviet Union but because of those who keep talking constantly over the Peking Urumchi and Kuldja radio in Russian, Kazakh and Uigur about the "victories" of the "cultural revolution," about the "Marxist solution of the national question in China."

Such are the facts.

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PLIGHT OF CHINESE NATIONAL MINORITIES WORSENS

Moscow: Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia, 17 February 1967

Communists and anyone else who disagrees with the Peking dictator's course are being killed. The national minorities in China and all non-Chinese people are being bitterly persecuted by the chauvinistic Maoist clique.

Radio station Peace and Progress has many letters from people who managed to escape from the so-called Red Guard. It is hard to read these letters without anger. The following is the statement of Balkhash Bafin, a former People's Liberation Army lieutenant-colonel, graduate of the central national school in Peking, and holder of three orders and five medals of China. He is now a citizen of Soviet Kazakhstan.

From day to day the campaign against all honest communists in Sinkiang increased. Arrests began. The Kazakh national intellectuals were ridiculously accused of trying to set up Kazakh rule and to unite all the Kazakhs of China, Mongolia, and the Soviet Union under them.

This ridiculous claim about the setting up of Kazakh rule first appeared with the failure of the creation of the new history of the Kazakhs, the Uighurs and the Kighiz of Sinkiang Province. The Chinese Communist Party leaders and the Chinese Government figured that this new history would prove one thing: Namely, that the Uighurs, Kazakhs and Kirgiz are all Chinese, and consequently they have one motherland stretching from the southern part of China to the Aral Sea. In other words, the new history was needed to uphold the great power chauvinism of the Chinese leaders. They wanted it to be formed by the Kazakhs, Uighurs and Kirgiz who lives in China.

But the intellectuals, the communists of Sinkiang, did not fall for this lie. Peking then declared that the residents of Sinkiang had two hearts -- one yellow Russian heart and the other a red Chinese heart. "We will trample on the yellow heart," said Peking.

As the years went by, the life of the minority nationalities worsened, and with the creation of the people's communes it became unbearable. Back in February 1957, Ching Yang, a Chinese Communist correspondent of NCNA, openly criticized the people's communes in a Sinkiang newspaper. He told about the difficult life of the Kazakhs and Uighurs, about their poverty and lack of rights. The correspondent was accused of undermining national prestige and a warrant was issued for his arrest. But it was too late: he hanged himself.

"I was dismissed only because I was a Kazakh," writes Bafin. "Not waiting for things to get worse, I decided to carry out my old dream and the behest of my father, who died in a Chiang Kai-shek jail, and cross the border, returning home to the land of my ancestors. I once sent a

(Cont.)

parcel to some friends in Sinkiang," says Bafin. "The food happened to be wrapped in an old issue of the newspaper Socialist Kazakhstan. This was enough for my friends to be arrested and accused of ties with the Soviet Union. It is forbidden to talk in one's native tongue at public places."

Ziya Samedi, former chairman of the Board of Writers of the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region of China, now a member of the Bureau of the Uighur section of the Kazakh Writers Union, as well as Abdykadyr Abdrakhamov, Daragbeyev, Magamedov, and other former Chinese citizens, write about the bloody terror being perpetrated against the national minorities in China.

They say that millions of Chinese have moved to Sinkiang, that the local population is being driven off of their ancient lands and herded deeper into China onto lifeless deserts. Forced assimilation is taking place. Kazakh, Uighur, and Kirgiz girls are taken away from their parents and for fear of death, are forced to marry Chinese.

The leaders of the so-called Red Guards say that Chinese blood must predominate in the veins of every person. The Red Guards destroy everything: books, record players and records, furniture and dishes. They cut off the braids of the women and girls and forbid the wearing of national cloths. This is the truth as reported by eyewitnesses. This is the truth about the activities of Mao and his gang, which completely contradict the interests of socialism and the national policy of the communists.

TASS International Service in English, 1 April 1967

Moscow -- Aleksandr Dymkov writes in Izvestiya today about the policy of stepped-up discrimination against national minorities in China. "In an open challenge to Marxism-Leninism, the Maoists have proclaimed the assimilation of non-Han peoples to be their aim," he writes.

There are close to 43 million non-Chinese living in China. The largest national minorities live in autonomous regions, of which there are only five. "The other nationalities received only 'regional' and 'rural district' rights," Dymkov writes. "And these regions and rural districts were so (?situated) as to break up the national minorities to the utmost, disrupting their territorial, economic, and political unity."

To substantiate this statement, the journalist cites the example of the Mongolians. They live mainly in the autonomous districts of Inner Mongolia, but some live in two small autonomous units which do not belong to a district. The Tibetans, too, have several autonomous rural districts in provinces bordering on the Tibet region.

(Cont.)

Nearly all administrative and party posts in the autonomous regions are held by Chinese. All business correspondence is conducted only in Chinese. The national languages are taught at schools only in junior classes.

The journalist points out that persecution of national customs was conducted in China under the pretext of struggle against "feudal culture." Since 1964, the magazine Red Flag has repeatedly declared that the ultimate aim of the nationalities policy in China is "complete obliteration of specific national features and distinctions."

TASS International Service in English, 5 April 1967

Moscow -- Ernst Henry writes in Literary Gazette today that it is not communism that interests the Peking dictator. He is thinking of quite different things: for him, communist ideas are merely a cover for a plan for the establishment under his hegemony of something like a new racist Reich in Asia and even beyond it."

Once you take this into consideration, everything else falls immediately into place, the author continues. A man who harbors "such fanatical plans must logically be interested in both the destruction of the modern international working class movement and of world culture." "To this power-mad man, global war must seem like the shortest way to the realization of his demented, adventurist plans. And we know of some precedents."

Ernst Henry writes about Mao Tse-tung's insane guidelines for a third world war. "We cannot sacrifice a single continent, we cannot agree to the vanguard of mankind, advancing toward communism, being thrown at a whim into the flames of thermonuclear war," the author points out. "Only rabid imperialists and adventurists who have betrayed Marxism are interested in this: communism is needed for the living."

TASS International Service in English, 10 February 1967

Alma Ata -- "The clique of Mao Tse-tung has turned Sinkiang into a prison for small peoples." Abdulhai Rusiyev, Uighur poet from Kulja, told a TASS correspondent. Before he moved to the Soviet Union, he was a member of the Union of Chinese Writers and led a poet's section in Urumchi.

"Several Million Uighurs now live in Sinkiang, Rusiyev said. My people are sincerely striving to build a new society together with the Chinese. However, in the past 10 years the Chinese authorities have perpetrated one discrimination after another against the Uighur people."

Against their wishes, the Uighur were forced to use an alphabet which conflicts with the phonetic demands of the Uighur language.

"As early as 1960, the Sinkiang Daily (No. 36) published 500 different Chinese words that the Uighurs should use."

"The children have no opportunity to study the history of their people in school," Ruziyev said. "Distorting the truth, the historical facts, the Chinese repeated over and over to our children that the Uighurs are of Chinese origin. This is what Chiang Kai-shek asserted in his time."

"In recent years instruction in Chinese has been forcibly introduced at the Uighur higher education establishments and the term of studies increased to seven years. The publication of Uighur literature sharply decreased. Nine tenths of the Uighur writers and poets, among them the well known writers Kadvry, Aliyev, Nimshakhit Armya, were subjected to repressions. Uighur theater and dance groups are included in the Chinese ensembles."

Nizamdin Saliyev, an Uighur and former member of the CPR Academy of Sciences, declared: "In promoting a great-power chauvinistic policy, the Chinese leaders aim at the forcible assimilation of small peoples, the elimination of their national features, and their absorption. My native territory, Sinkiang, has been flooded for this purpose with millions of Chinese settlers from the central regions of the country. Uighur girls are forced to marry Chinese. Insubordination is assessed as a manifestation of nationalism."

Shikir Gubarbakiev, a former editor in chief of the magazine Sinkiang Liberator Army, told a TASS correspondent: "The Mao Tse-tung group has of late stepped up the baiting of Moslems. In Kulja there were some 150 mosques. Now only three are open: the Uighur, the Bungan, and the Uzbek. The authorities confiscated the property of the closed prayer houses."

In Nilhing district, the Hung Weiping recently attacked a mosque where the people were celebrating the Juma Namaz festival. Bloody clashes took place between the hooligans and believers.

Everyone who knows even a little Marxist-Leninist teaching knows absolutely that these teachings totally reject any violence against the people's faith. Lenin always asserted the necessity of respecting national and religious feelings. Thus, force must not be used.

The hysterical (word indistinct) of the Red Guards to get rid of Islam, to prohibit the reading of the Koran, and to ban religious duties is a policy completely alien to genuine Marxism-Leninism. The destruction of the mosques, the use of violence, and the ridiculing of Muslims in China is but another undeniable proof that the cultural revolution is the work of a group of chauvinists who are trying to establish their personal authority without regard for the interests of the people -- no more and no less. The persecution of the Muslims in China is inconsistent with the principles which, as Lenin stated, must be put into the law of the socialist state. It was natural that such principles were embodied in the constitution of the first socialist state in the world and in its practical life.

Religion in our country is separated from the state. Every citizen in the Soviet Union enjoys the inviolable right to freedom of religion and religious duties. Mosques are operating in Soviet towns. Also, there are Islamic religious administrations and lawful institutions. Many Soviet Muslims have taken the pilgrimage to Kaabah and have visited the Arab countries. A large number of men of religion from the Arab countries have visited the Soviet Union and upon their return to their homeland have confirmed that there is freedom of religion in the Soviet Union.

The present events in China, and the acts of hooliganism, and the ridiculing of thousands of innocent people arouse the conscience of every honest person. Moreover, they also force the condemnation by all Soviets who have always firmly adhered to the principles of socialist-Leninist ethics which are based on a noble humanitarian spirit and the ideas of fraternity and friendship with all peoples of the world.

Moscow Radio, in Albanian to Albania, 10 March 1967

Commentary by Vladimir Setov

(Summary) The historic creation of the Chinese state on a territory inhabited by many nationalities -- 52 in all -- has been distorted by various reactionaries in order to oppress the minorities. It is astonishing but true that Mao Tse-tung has adopted the same attitude which endangers the existence of these minorities.

This sad conclusion is supported by the example of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region which represents one-sixth of China's territory, and at one time was inhabited by 605 million people, of whom, 4.2 million were Uighurs. It is planned to fill up the central region of Sinkiang with Chinese. Thus, the autonomy of this region will become fictitious, and the indigenous population will lose all rights.

These plans are being carried out in great haste. It must be noted that in Urumchi, almost 300 Chinese arrive daily. Those who are expelled take nothing with them. They must simply leave the country. In other words, the indigenous Uighurs are expelled from the towns and transferred to agricultural regions. The Uighurs' houses are being taken over by the Chinese. If it were a question of transferring the surplus Chinese population in Sinkiang, this could be excused, but the Chinese leaders, in their secret meetings, have adopted the policy for quickly assimilating the Uighur Autonomous Region. This assimilation is being carried out in various forms.

Thus Uighur and Kazakh girls are forced to marry only Chinese. The main role in this assimilation effort is being played by the 70,000 Red Guards of Sinkiang. Last September Peking sent 200 so-called Rebels to lead them. The operation usually runs as follows: A Red Guard proposes marriage to a Uighur girl. If the girl asks to be allowed to think it over even for a day, she is immediately accused of nationalism and is

threatened with ominous consequences. In carrying out this chauvinist policy to eliminate the local population, they also use the policy of differentiation in the distribution of food. If a Chinese gets 600 grams of wheat per day, the other inhabitants of this autonomous region receive only 300 grams.

The Uighurs are now being persecuted for killing the followers of Chiang Kai-shek during the 1940's. The attack against local culture is carried out in such a way as to annihilate everything. National poets and writers are completely omitted from school textbooks; the Chinese have rewritten the history of the peoples of the region. In 1956 a text was issued in the Uighur language containing a short history of the Uighurs, repeating the views of the Chiang Kai-shek historians. The historic monuments of the Uighur people and language have been destroyed.

Here is another example of the oppression of the local people: The Red Guards from Peking took away even the stones of the Urunchi mosques and were ordered to prepare to destroy all the mosques of the town.

The policy of Great China chauvinism is being intensified by the complete destruction of national cadres. This policy, which started in 1952, has been intensified beyond measure during the present madness of the cultural revolution. Sinkiang is covered with concentration camps. In November 1962, 800 inmates of one camp were taken into a previously mined pit; the explosives were detonated killing all of them. In a forced labor colony there are 3,000 to 50,000 Uighurs, Kazakhs, Kirgiz, and Dungars in chains. All protest is cruelly suppressed. In 1962, in [?Kucha] the Chinese opened fire against unarmed local inhabitants -- mainly women and children -- killing 88 and wounding hundreds.

The example of commune in the [?Durbuzhin] area, Uighur Autonomous Region, shows the types of rules being imposed by the Chinese on the peoples of Sinkiang. Here, since 1965 a so-called group of revolutionary civil servants has existed, composed of 150 people who hold mass, seven-hour meetings every day. At these meetings they interrogated persons under suspicion, using very cruel methods. The peasants' life is militarized. They are forced to march in a military manner and sing for hours in Mao Tse-tung's praise. These "anti-Chinese elements" are forced to work 16 to 18 hours in the fields.

In presenting his ideas as the beacon of the revolutionary peoples, Mao Tse-tung, through his national policy is on the road of treason to socialism and he has been proven to be the continuer of Great China chauvinism.

At the same time recent events in China have shown that Mao Tse-tung has not learned anything from the inglorious collapse of the big leap policy and is again hatching a plan for a big step ahead. He adopts as the pattern for his social structure something which has nothing in common

with neither Marxism nor utopian socialism. According to the blueprints of the Peking theoreticians, all the Chinese people have to do is master the ideas of Mao and all problems, including economic problems, will be solved immediately.

It is not the wide-scale introduction into the Chinese economy of the achievements of modern science and engineering, nor the mastery of all the riches of world culture, that Mao Tse-tung sees as the road to a society which he calls the socialist society, but in the return to a barter economy using the most primitive equipment. As a result, instead of setting the task of insuring a well balanced, all-around development of the productive forces of the country and a steady rise, on that basis, of the managerial and cultural standards of the masses, the idea is advanced that the most backward forms of social organization should be preserved. Indeed, the very principle of raising the material and cultural standards of the working people in socialist society is condemned by Mao Tse-tung and those around him as bourgeois and counter-revolutionary. In China at present (?speculation on) communist ideas is taking place on an enormous scale and Mao Tse-tung's group tries to take advantage of this to assert his ideological and political hegemony in the world revolutionary movement. As for the political slogans advanced by Mao Tse-tung and those around him, they are utterly alien to the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialism.

April 1967

Statement by Latin American Students on Their Walk-Out from the IUS Congress

The delegations of the Cuban University Student Federation (FEU) and 10 other Latin American student organizations that walked out of the ninth congress of the International Union of Students (IUS) held recently at Ulan Bator, Mongolia, have released a statement in Prague explaining the reason for their action.

The statement, addressed to public opinion and the world student movement, sets forth principles adopted by the 11 delegations against retention of the Union of Chilean University Federations (UFUCH) in the IUS and argues that their own position cannot be called antiunitary, and still less sectarian.

The 11 student organizations recall their petition that the congress expel the UFUCH from the IUS as a reactionary organization whose policy and conduct do not represent the Chilean student body's aspirations and desires. The signers of the manifesto say the essential principle governing their conduct is "a resolute battle to the death against imperialism -- chiefly Yankee imperialism -- colonialism, and neocolonialism, for the achievement of genuine independence and national liberation, and a true peace with dignity."

"These principles," the statement continues, "conform fully to our idea of unity; we fight for that unity, for a unity embracing the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces." It goes on to say that accepting the UFUCH in the IUS "is to flagrantly violate the principles we have defended and will resolutely continue defending.

The student organizations from the 11 Latin American countries say in their joint manifesto that the arguments and charges they submitted to the congress, amply backed by concrete proof, were disregarded and sidestepped by a majority of the congress, which "confirmed the place of the UFUCH in progressive and revolutionary ranks, as if it actually had those qualities." "That decision," they continue, "is a violation of the principles upheld by the IUS, because the UFUCH, through its reactionary and proimperialist Christian Democratic leadership, which determines its action and political line, is an organization which does not represent the aspirations and desires of the progressive student body of Chile."

The 11 delegations also accuse the UFUCH of "coinciding in objectives and conduct with the Cuban counterrevolutionaries in exile and of pursuing a proven divisionist line in the Latin American student movement. The most eloquent examples of this were its presence at the divisionist Guatemala conference, the so-called fourth CLAE in Natal, Brazil, and its systematic boycott of the fourth CLAE in Havana."

The statement says that the UFUCH, as has been corroborated by various news items in the world press, "is an organization that has had and still has close ties with organizations financed by the CIA, such as the ORMEU and the CIE,

and some of its leaders collaborate directly with the CIA." Furthermore, it is a silent accomplice to the murder of workers at the Salvador mines by Frei's Christian Democratic administration.

It then rejects and denounces the speeches made by certain delegates describing the attitude of the 11 Latin American delegations as "antiunitary and sectarian" and criticizes "the arbitrariness and abnormality that characterized the debates and later conclusions. We strive for unity, a unity resting on the principles of the revolutionary, democratic, progressive student movement of the whole world that are faithfully embodied in the spirit and letter of the fourth CLAE held in Havana.

"We are convinced that our conduct contributes directly to the cause of the peoples ... and is inspired by the sacred defense of anti-imperialist principles and preservation of their real, practical, effective worth rather than just their theoretical value. We see our conduct as a concrete contribution to solidarity with battling peoples, particularly heroic Vietnam."

The statement says in conclusion: "We fight and will continue fighting for the fulfillment of the most genuine aspirations of our student body and our peoples, always ready to take the invariably hard, trying course, and to march with firm steps to victory."

The statement is signed by the following organizations: Federation of University Students for Puerto Rican Independence (FUPI); Cuban University Student Federation (FEU); Venezuelan Federation of University Centers (FCU); Ecuadoran University Student Federation (FEUE); Colombian National University Federation (FUN); Haitian National Student Union (UNEH); French Guiana Student Union (UEG); Guadeloupe General Student Union (UGEC); Student Council of the Guyana Pyo; Dominican Student Federation (FED); and Brazilian National Student Union (UNEB).

(As broadcast by Radio Havana in Spanish, 10 April 1967.)

April 1967

Speech by IUS President and Debate on Vietnam at IUS Congress

The ninth congress of the International Union of Students continues in Ulan Bator. The congress heard a report of the executive committee presented by the union's president, Zybynck Vokrouhlicky. The overwhelming majority of students, he said, are aware of their role in the development of society and understand that only by active participation in the common struggle of the peoples for liberation from imperialist domination and exploitation can they achieve their aim. In the past 20 years the IUS has always stood firmly on the side of progressive forces in their struggle against imperialism.

Speaking on the situation in different parts of the world, he dwelt particularly on the escalation of U.S. aggression against the DRV and the intensification of the bombardment of its negotiations until the United States stops its aggression against Vietnam.

The United States, he went on, ought to deliberately and unconditionally stop the bombardment of the DRV and recognize the NFLSV as the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. Until these problems are solved the Vietnamese people have no choice but to fight against the imperialist aggression of the United States.

The IUS directs its efforts to mobilize the student masses of the world for stronger solidarity with the Vietnamese people and constant help to its struggle. We render to our Vietnamese friends all possible material and financial help. Bulgarian students, noted Vokrouhlicky, collected more than 20 million to buy necessary things for the embattled Vietnamese people. Soviet students have held a series of meetings protesting U.S. aggression in Vietnam and have made a great financial contribution to the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The speaker dwelt further on the broad movement of solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people among students of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The IUS and the progressive student movement come out for democratic reforms in education based on the principle that education should be accepted as a right irrespective of sex, color, religious or political beliefs, and social conditions. The IUS carries out considerable work in the fields of culture and publishing.

The development of the international student movement, states the report, vividly shows that the activities of the IUS are in the interest of broad student masses all over the world. In the period since the last congress in Sofia the union has grown and at present includes 80 national organizations. The IUS has grown into the largest and most representative progressive democratic international organization of students. the IUS program serves the purpose of strengthening solidarity and international cooperation of students against imperialism and colonialism and for world peace, national independence, social progress, and democratic reforms in education.

The congress also heard reports by (Nguyen Dak Yun -- phonetic), a representative of the student movement for the liberation of South Vietnam and a member of the executive committee of the union, and by (Nguyen Van Vu -- phonetic), a delegate of the DRV student movement. Both delegates and guests gave a warm and hearty welcome to the representatives of the students of heroic Vietnam and both speakers were heard with great attention and were many times interrupted by applause.

Speaking in the debate on the report of the executive committee and the reports from Vietnam, representatives of the student union of Uganda said that the question of Vietnam is the most important and of support to the heroic struggle of Vietnamese people. The speakers said that the United States must be held responsible for the enormous human losses suffered by the people of Vietnam.

A Soviet delegate said that the contribution of Soviet students to the campaign of solidarity with heroic Vietnam was well known. The land of the Soviets, the delegate said, the entire Soviet people will always support embattled Vietnam. We lend a vigorous political support to our Vietnamese comrades. Thousands of solidarity rallies, collection of funds, donation of blood, and voluntary work toward the Vietnam fund -- all these are merely a fraction of the constant efforts of Soviet students toward helping Vietnam.

The representative of the student union of Kenya denounced all forms and symptoms of imperialist enslavement and neocolonialism. The representatives of student organizations of Mongolia, Ethiopia, Brazil, Tanzania, Cyprus, and other countries also spoke in the general debate.

The IUS ninth congress sent a telegram to U.S. President Johnson which said: On behalf of the 80 national student unions represented at this congress we demand an immediate and unconditional stop to the bombardment of the DRV and military operations in South Vietnam. We demand that the U.S. troops and the troops of its allies be withdrawn from South Vietnam and that the NFLSV be recognized as the sole and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

The congress sent another telegram to President Ho Chi Minh of the DRV with expressions of solidarity for the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people against the aggressive war of the American imperialists. The congress completely supports the position of the DRV.

(As broadcast by Radio Ulan Bator in English to Southeast Asia 30 March 1967.)

Speech by World Peace Council Representative at the IUS Congress

The ninth congress of the International Union of Students continues its work in Ulan Bator. General debates continued on 30 and 31 March with representatives of student organizations and student unions of West Africa, Zambia, Sweden, Cuba, and other delegations participating.

On 31 March a speech was made at the congress by Comrade Chimid, representative of the World Peace Council and member of the World Peace Council. On behalf of the millions of people of good will and participants in the world movement of supporters of peace, as well as on behalf of the World Peace Council, he sincerely greeted the participants in the ninth IUS congress.

Comrade Chimid said in his speech that the American bombs that exploded in the last days of World War II over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki vividly demonstrate what our planet can be transformed into by the imperialists if the peoples are unable to restrain them.

He continued: The World Peace Council highly appreciates the great contribution of youth and student organizations, including the IUS which is the leader of the student movement, to our common struggle for easing international tension, for peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems, and for disarmament.

Chimid said: The principle of peaceful coexistence long ago captured the minds and thoughts of millions upon millions of people and whatever the enemies of the principle (?may say to dishonor it), it has become a program of the people's struggle for averting a new world war.

Comrade Chimid continued: There are people who maintain that the principle of peaceful coexistence means all-round conciliation and appeasement and the perpetuation of the many injustices existing in the world of ours. Those who think so probably take us to be out of touch with reality. When we speak of principles of peaceful coexistence we apply them to relations between independent and sovereign states with different social and political systems. But these principles are by no means applicable to relations between parties and between colonies and the colonial powers. Any Mongolian shepherd will tell you that the care of sheep should not be entrusted to wolves.

Chimid continued: Together with you we of the World Peace Council heard with great agitation the speeches of the student representatives of South Vietnam and the DRV. Their speeches sounded like an indictment of the American aggressors, and yet at the same time as a tribute to the courage and glory of the people defending their freedom, independence, and honor. Together with you we viewed a documentary film. I do not know how many copies of this film have been produced by our Vietnamese friends, but I am certain that every sequence of the film has left its mark on our hearts.

(Cont.)

To the proposal of the DRV Government that stated that if the United States will unconditionally stop the bombardment and other military actions against the DRV then it would be possible to sit at a table of negotiations, the American rulers cynically answered by intensified artillery fire on the ground and sea, the mining of rivers, and active air raids. The recent gathering on Guam once again laid bare for the whole world to see the aggressive nature of the American militarists.

Washington has rejected peaceful negotiations, hoping for a military solution of the Vietnam problem. Yet the imperialists should better remember the lessons of history. Instances of an ignominious end of aggressors who enslaved one people or another are many. Let the imperialists know that the Vietnamese people are not alone in their struggle.

If other peoples cannot hear the sound of cannon over the wonderful Vietnamese soil it does not mean that they can remain deaf to what is going on there. If the splinters of American shells and bombs do not reach other peoples, it does not mean that their hearts and souls do not shudder. No, the peoples of the whole world share in the misfortune and suffering of the heroic Vietnamese people because they are defending not only their own cause but the cause of all peoples.

The peoples of all countries, first of all of the countries of the great socialist community, Comrade Chimid continued, are rendering and will continue to render all necessary help to the fraternal people of Vietnam, including military aid.

The rallying of all peace-loving forces for effective aid to the fraternal Vietnamese people is a requirement of the times. In this connection we cannot help noting the harm inflicted by those people whose policy it is to undermine the unity and cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces and to put obstacles in the way of action in support of the Vietnamese people.

The World Peace Council recognizes the NFLSV as the only lawful representative of the South Vietnamese people and fully supports the concrete proposals of the NFLSV and the DRV Government as the only real and acceptable foundations for the settlement of the Vietnam problem.

As regards the problem of European security, the speaker said, the policy of the West German imperialists is the main obstacle on the path of peace and security in Europe. It is necessary to wage an intensified struggle for insuring collective security on the European continent.

The broad program of struggle for the normalization of the situation on the European continent that has been developed by certain socialist countries, the speaker said, promotes the further intensification of aspirations of the majority of European countries for easing tension, for developing good-neighbor relations, and for the solution of the security problem in Europe on the general European basis, on the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Comrade Chimid continued: Another sphere of imperialist expansion that is wrought with serious consequences is the policy of enslavement of peoples and suppression of the national liberation movement and the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid. The time has passed when the imperialists could at will command the fates of the peoples of Asia and Africa. As a result of the triumphant national liberation movement in the severe struggle against foreign enslavers a score of new states have emerged. The struggle of the peoples of Latin America for liberation from the oppression of monopolies of the United States is growing.

The World Peace Council resolutely condemns colonialism and neocolonialism in all its forms and once again expresses its complete solidarity and support to the struggle of the peoples of Portuguese and other colonies for their freedom and independence. The speaker emphasized that there is no stronger means for the successful opposition to the forces of reaction and aggression than the unity of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces on the broadest democratic base.

Our organizations should still more develop and widen our contacts and ties with each other as well as with other organizations outside our ranks and insure the unity of action of all forces standing on the platform of peace and democracy in their struggle against imperialist aggression and against world war, the speaker said in conclusion.

The IUS congress is continuing its work.

(As broadcast by Radio Ulan Bator in Russian to the USSR, 3 April 1967.)

April 1967

MATERIAL ON THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS

Officials Elected at December 1965 Congress in Budapest:

LE BUREAU

PRESIDENT: ARIALDO BANFI (Italie)

VICE-PRESIDENTS: Jacques DEBU-BRIDEL (France); Albert FORCINAL (France); Josef HUSEK (Tchécoslovaquie); Włodimierz LECHOWICZ (Pologne); Alexei MARESSIEV (URSS); Georg SPIELMANN (RDA); Dr Josef ROSSAINT (RFA); Me André DE RAET (Belgique); Dr Ludwig SOSWINSKI (Autriche); Sénateur Umberto TERRACINI (Italie); Pierre VILLON (France); Svend WAGNER (Danemark).

Après l'élection du Président, des Vice-présidents, du Bureau et du Conseil général, le Bureau de la F.I.R. s'est réuni aussitôt et a élu: Jean TOUJAS (France), Secrétaire général; Gustav ALEF-BOLKOWIAK (Pologne), Secrétaire général adjoint; (une place a été réservée pour un secrétaire italien); Theodor HEINISCH (Autriche), Trésorier.

MEMBRES: Autriche: Erich FEIN, Theodor HEINISCH, Pastour Erwin KOCK; Belgique: Jean BORREMANS, Raymond DISPY; Bulgarie: Vassilina GUEORGUIEV; Danemark: Helge KIERLUFF, Elvind LYKKESTRAND; Espagne: Florian GARCIA-VELASCO; France: Charles BOSSI, Charles FOURNIER-BOCQUET, André LEROY, Marcel PAUL, Jean TOUJAS; Grèce: Gerassimos AVGHEROPOULOS, Comminos PYROMAGLOU, Gerassimos PRIFTIS; Hollande: Herman HENDRIKSZEN; Hongrie: László BAUER, Etienne GABOR; Israël: Dr. Adolf BERMANN; Italie: Renato BERTOLINI, Pr. Giulia MAZZON, Fausta NITTI, Roberto VATTERONI, Lino ZOCCHI; Luxembourg: Pr. Jules STOFFELS; Norvège: Georg ROSEF; Pologne: G. ALEF-BOLKOWIAK, Kazimierz RUSINEK; RDA: Hans SEIGEWASSER, Dr. Heinz TOEPLITZ; RFA: Willi HOHN, Hans JENNES, Max OPPENHEIMER; Roumanie: Ion POPESCO-PUTURI; Tchécoslovaquie: Michal KUDZEJ, URSS: Michail PRONIN.

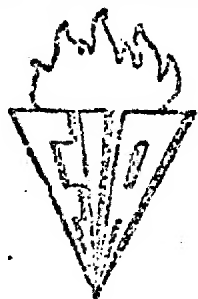
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ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: FEDERINDR

No 16/1966

Vienne, le 26 août 1966

NOUVELLES INTERNATIONALES

La FIR proteste auprès du président Johnson

La Fédération Internationale des Résistants (FIR) a adressé au président des Etats Unis d'Amérique, Lindon Johnson, la note de protestation dont nous reproduisons ci-après le texte:

"Monsieur le Président,

"Les organisations de Résistance européennes membres de la F.I.R. ont manifesté leur grande émotion et leur vive réprobation lors des bombardements de Hanoi et de Haiphong; elles ont en outre attiré l'attention des pouvoirs américains sur les dangers que comporte pour la paix mondiale la politique d'escalade. Dans sa dernière conférence de presse, votre ministre de la Défense M. MacNamara a affirmé que les Etats-Unis devront peut-être intensifier leur effort aérien.

"Nous ne pouvons que nous élever contre la volonté ainsi exprimée de poursuivre et d'intensifier la guerre au Viet-Nam en soulignant toute la gravité des mesures envisagées, et vous faire part de notre ardent désir de voir la paix rétablie au Viet-Nam, dans le respect des idéaux d'indépendance nationale qui ont animé nos luttes passées.

"Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de nos sentiments démocratiques."

Jean TOUJAS
Secrétaire général

Une « mission » de la F. I. R. au Nord-Vietnam !

CPYRGHT

Dans notre journal de « janvier-février 1967 » nous rappelions, à propos de la guerre au Vietnam, une résolution adoptée par le Bureau de la F.I.R. (Fédération Internationale des Résistants) à VIENNE en juin 1952, au moment de la guerre de CORÉE.

« Il incombe à notre mouvement de dénoncer avec la plus grande vigueur tous les actes d'extermination massive des êtres humains, actes que commettent les troupes américaines en Corée et qui surpassent en horreur les crimes hitlériens : la guerre au napalm et aux armes bactériologiques, le massacre des prisonniers de guerre et des populations civiles. »

Comme alors l'ordre étant venu de Moscou d'engager toutes les associations dites de masse animées par les communistes dans une offensive de soutien effectif au Nord-Vietnam, la F.I.R. aurait décidé d'envoyer une « mission d'enquête » au Nord-Vietnam en vue de la « Conférence Mondiale sur le Vietnam », qui doit, à l'initiative du Conseil Mondial de la Paix, tenir ses assises à Stockholm du 6 au 9 juillet 1967.

La F.I.R. qui depuis sa création en 1951 a pour but de couvrir de la caution d'une certaine résistance tout ce qui se dit, se fait ou se prépare au Kremlin recevrait même des moyens accrus pour entraîner « le monde des résistants et des anciens combattants » dans une croisade unilatérale.

Le premier but à atteindre ainsi c'est d'assimiler, comme l'a fait déjà Lord Bertrand RUSSELL, les « combattants » du VIETCONG aux résistants européens en lutte contre le nazisme alors que ce qui est véritablement en jeu au VIETNAM c'est la victoire ou la défaite du communisme que le Nord veut imposer au Sud.

Ce n'est donc pas nécessairement du côté où regarde M. RUSSELL que se trouvent les défenseurs de la liberté.

Le distingué philosophe oublie par exemple les Hongrois et les Allemands qui à Budapest en 1956 ou à Berlin en 1953 ont lutté, presque à mains nues, contre les chars soviétiques.

Il oublie aussi les résistants de l'armée nationale grecque, ceux de l'Armée secrète polonaise (A.K.), dont la lutte « pour la liberté » comme celle de la majorité des résistants européens signifiait aussi empêcher que leur pays tombe, une fois le na-

zisme vaincu, sous le joug du totalitarisme soviétique.

La résistance contre le nazisme ne fut pas en effet le seul fait de ceux qui, en raison de leur obéissance, ont lutté ou se sont abstenus (comme à l'heure du traité germano-soviétique de 1939) selon que le combat servait ou desservait les intérêts du camp communiste. Car il est incontestablement du côté du Vietnam du Sud une masse d'hommes et de femmes qui n'ont d'autre ambition en combattant que de sauver, en fin de compte, leur pays des griffes du communisme. La « Résistance » peut-elle les renier et peut-elle sans protester accepter les mesures de répression et de représailles dont ces hommes et ces femmes sont victimes du fait du VIETCONG ?

Car la lutte qui ensanglante le VIETNAM est d'abord une lutte « fratricide ». La F.I.R. se préparerait donc, une nouvelle fois, à agir de manière partisane sans préciser qu'elle ne représente, en tout cas, qu'une fraction de la résistance, celle qui n'a rien à refuser à Moscou.

La VI^{ème} Conférence Internationale de la Résistance et de la Déportation l'a rappelé à TURIN en octobre dernier.

Tous les efforts doivent certes être tentés pour mettre fin à la guerre du VIETNAM. Il n'est à cet égard qu'une seule possibilité : LA NEGOCIATION.

Qu'il s'agisse du « Tribunal de Bertrand RUSSELL » ou de la F.I.R. leurs initiatives parce qu'elles sont « unilatérales » ne sont pas susceptibles de faire progresser la paix d'un seul pas. Elles risquent, au contraire, de creuser plus encore le fossé entre les belligérants. La paix sera l'œuvre de ceux qui se montreront capables d'agir dans la plus stricte indépendance à l'égard des deux camps car comme le soulignait le Pape Paul VI dans son message de Noël « la clé de la paix doit être tournée par les deux parties en même temps ».

Il est une « résistance » qui n'est liée ni à Moscou, ni à Washington et qui dès lors pourrait agir dans le sens le plus utile à la paix. Et sans doute les dirigeants de l'Union Internationale de la Résistance et de la Déportation (U.I.R.D.) seraient-ils prêts à se rendre, dans des conditions acceptables, au Nord comme au Sud-Vietnam, pour une mission de paix et pour une enquête impartiale sur les crimes commis ou non par les deux camps.